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NASA-CR-152455

REDUCTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED DURING THE
ELECTROMAGNETIC TORNADO EXPERIMENT

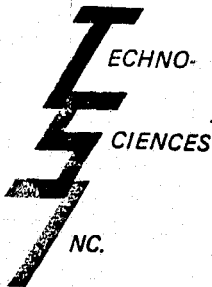
FINAL REPORT

NASA Contract NAS5-22489

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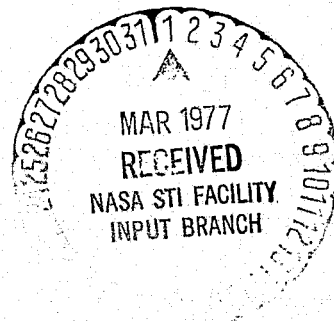


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Greenbelt, Maryland 20771



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16. Abstract <p>This report reviews the work performed under NASA Contract NAS5-22489. The work completed included the strip chart recording of various tornado data, the development and implementation of computer programs for the digitization and analysis of tornado data, the development of data reduction techniques for short pulse radar data, and the simulation of short pulse radar returns from the sea surface by computer models.</p>					
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PREFACE

The purpose of this contract was to provide data processing and analysis in support of two GSFC programs: tornado detection by analysis of radio frequency interference in various frequency bands and sea state determination from short pulse radar measurements. During the contract period, the contract objectives were completed through various data reduction techniques. Strip chart recordings were made of the analog tapes collected during the tornado collection exercise. These were used for preliminary analysis and as a guide for the selection of the most interesting data for digitization and further analysis using digital computer data reduction techniques. Computer programs were developed for this digitization and analysis. Other computer programs were developed and improved for the analysis of the short pulse radar data. Finally, computer simulations were developed for the short pulse radar returns using Monte Carlo methods on a two-dimensional electromagnetic propagation model. Comparisons of the modelled data with measured data indicated a high degree of similarity between the two sources.

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I. Introduction

The data supplied by GSFC for analysis and data reduction consist of 14 track analog tornado tapes and 9 track, 800 cpi digital short pulse radar tapes. The tornado tapes were generated by another contractor to GSFC under GSFC direction and contain the information shown in table I.1. The recordings cover 4 HF and VHF frequency bands with vertical and horizontal polarizations and with linear and logarithmic scales. In addition the outputs from 2 different lightning stroke detectors were recorded. Recording speeds of 30 ips and 60 ips were used. A data base of over 50 tapes was used by Techno-Sciences for the analysis and reduction.

Techno-Sciences provided analog strip charts of all available tapes on GSFC supplied equipment in coordination with the contract technical officer during the contract period. A complete log of this processing is included with this report in table I.2. Because the strip chart recorder has only 7 useable channels, only half of the tracks on each tape could be done in each pass. However, it was found that 7 selected tracks had most of the interesting information anyway.

After the completion of the strip chart recording task, digital computer programs were developed for the digitization of selected data portions from an analog tape recorder playback. These portions were selected under the direction of the GSFC technical officer. The digitized tapes then were displayed on various time scales to reveal the detailed structure of the lightning waveforms. An analysis program was developed to compute interpulse time histograms and amplitude distributions.

The short pulse radar data was recorded during the JONSWAP exercise by GSFC on 9 track 800 cpi digital tapes using programs developed by Techno-Sciences. 23 tapes were generated under a variety of sea conditions and equipment configurations. Techno-Sciences developed analysis techniques for the recorded data including histogram, spectral density and interpeak analysis techniques.

An important tool in the difficult task of determining sea state conditions from short pulse radar data is the use of simulated data. Data generated by simulations is highly controlled so that it is possible to find and evaluate estimation methods without uncertainty as to the true value of the quantity to be estimated. Techno-Sciences developed a 2 dimensional computer simulation during the contract period. The modelled data has a high degree of correlation with the measured data in appearance.

TABLE I.1

3

TORNADO ANALOG TAPE TRACK ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Track</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
1	Direct	V-3 Mhz Lin
2	Direct	V-3 Mhz Log
3	Direct	V-30 Mhz Lin
4	Direct	V-30 Mhz Log
5	Direct	V-VHF 139 Mhz Lin
6	Direct	V-UHF 295 Mhz Lin
7	Direct	H - VHF 139 Mhz Lin
8	Direct	H - UHF 295 Mhz Lin
9	FM	10 Khz Time Mark or 100 Khz at 60 ips
10	FM	WWVB BCD Time Code
11	Direct	V-Lightning Stroke Det-Lin
12	Direct	V-Lightning Stroke Det-Log
13	FM	Taylor Tornado Det-Far
14	FM	Taylor Tornado Det-Near

TABLE I.2

TORNADO DETECTION ANALOG TAPE PROCESSING LOG

Date Processed	Time	Tape Designation	Record Speed	Playback Speed	Strip Chart Speed	Tracks	Operators	Comments
9/17/75	0920	8/5/75:1647	60 ips	60 ips	.5 cm/sec	1 - 7	LD, JB	Very active
9/17/75	1015	8/5/75:1647	60 ips	60 ips	.5 cm/sec	8 -14	LD, JB	1st minute sporadic Tr 14 inactive Timing pulses in tr 13 approx 8 sec period
9/17/75	1115	8/5/75:1702	30 ips	30 ips	.5 cm/sec	8 -14	LD, JB	Tr 13&14 as above, good BCD time code on tr 10
9/17/75	1155	8/5/75:1827	30 ips	30 ips	.5 cm/sec	8 -14	LD,JB,DL	Discontinued because of doubt about track assignments on tape. Printout not kept.
9/17/75	1225	8/5/75:1827	30 ips	30 ips	.5 cm/sec	1 - 7	LD,JB	Recorder gain low on first half of output. Strip recorder out at end of tape.
9/17/75	1600	6/29/75:#5	60 ips	60 ips	.5 cm/sec	1,3,5,6 8,11,13	LD,JB	Quiet data. Tr 13 blank
9/17/75	1625	6/29/75:#3	60 ips	60 ips	.5 cm/sec	1,3,5,6 8,11,13		Quiet data. Tr 13 blank.
9/17/75	1645	8/5/75:1909	30 ips	30 ips	.5 cm/sec	1,3,5,6 8,11,13		Very active data.
9/19/75	1430	8/26/75:1630 #3	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6 8,11,13	JB	Very active, low background noise Tr 13 blank
9/19/75	1455	8/26/75:1645 #4	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6 8,11,13	JB	Very active, low background noise Tr 13 blank

TORNADO DETECTION ANALOG PROCESSING LOG

Date Processed	Time	Tape Designation	Record Speed	Playback Speed	Strip Chart Speed	Tracks	Operators	Comments
9/19/75	1510	8/26/75 # 5	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Very active Sferics Low background noise Tr 13 blank
9/22/75	1230	8/26/75 # 2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB,LD	Tr 5 appears to limit on all of the 8/26/75 tapes. Tr 11 has a periodic waveform & Tr 13 has occasional spikes, but is other- wise inactive. Trs. 1,3,5,6,8 all very active sferics.
9/22/75	1300	8/26/75 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB,LD	see above
9/22/75	1325	8/5/75:1853 # 1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB,LD	Tr 13 active near end Tr 11 has periodic pattern. Trs 1,3,5,6, 8 active
9/22/75	1342	8/19/75:1722 # 1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	
9/22/75 9/23/75 9/23/75 9/23/75	1400 0900 0935 1100	7/8/75:# 1 7/8/75:# 2 7/8/75:# 3 7/8/75:# 4	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Moderate activity on all channels. Taylor's detector (Tr 13) work- ing: spikes emitted at lightning bursts. Lightning stroke det- ector (tr 11) puts out noise & timing only

TORNADO DETECTION ANALOG TAPE PROCESSING LOG

Date Processed	Time	Tape Designation	Record Speed	Playback Speed	Strip Chart Speed	Tracks	Operators	Comments
9/23/75	1330	6/28/75:#1	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6	JB	Not rewind Inactive data Tr 13 not working
9/23/75	1400	6/28/75:#2	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	8,11,13		
9/24/75	0925	6/28/75:#3	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,	LD	Inactive data-almost no signal,tape deck noise only. Timing marks on tr 11, occasional spikes on tr 13.
	1005	6/28/75:#4	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	8,11,13		
9/26/75	0855	6/25/75:#1 1656	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6	JB	Quiet data. Lightning Stroke Det(tr 11) & Taylor's detector(tr 13) working sporadic- ally at best.
	0930	:#2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	8,11,13		
	1030	:#4	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
	1100	:#3	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
9/26/75	1325	6/29/75:#1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6	JB	Quiet data. Track 13 has a periodic pulse train.
	1425	:#2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	8,11,13		
	1500	:#4	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
	1520	:#6	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec			
	1545	:#7	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec			
9/26/75	1620	7/5/75:#1	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6	JB	Low to moderate activity. LS det(tr 11) works sporadically. Tr 13 has a periodic pulse train
	1640	:#2	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	8,11,13		

TORNADO DETECTION ANALOG TAPE PROCESSING LOG

Date Processed	Time	Tape Designation	Record Speed	Playback Speed	Strip Chart Speed	Tracks	Operators	Comments
9/30/75	1000	8/12/75: 1610 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Not good data
	1025	8/12/75: 1624 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec		JB	
9/30/75	1045	8/18/75: 1645 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Something on chan. 5 only.
	1055	8/18/75: 1735 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec		JB	
9/30/75	1155	9/12/75: 1547 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Disconnected from DC offset board. Works better now.
9/30/75	1205	7/6/75 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Good data
9/30/75	1420	9/10/75: 1645 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Good data
9/30/75	1435	9/11/75	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Very good data
9/30/75	1500	9/10/75: 1700 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Small related pattern nothing on chan. 11 & 13.
9/30/74	1510	9/12/75: 1533 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Data on all chan. but 13.
	1530	9/12/75: 1625 #3	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec			
	1550	9/12/75: 1640 #4	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
	1605	9/12/75: 1710 #5	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec			

TORNADO DETECTION ANALOG TAPE PROCESSING LOG

Date Processed	Time	Tape Designation	Record Speed	Playback Speed	Strip Chart Speed	Tracks	Operators	Comments
9/30/75	1615	7/6/75 #2	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Data on all chan. but 13.
10/7/75	900	8/26/75: 1645 #4	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Nothing on chan. 11
10/7/75	920	9/12/75: 1547 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Nothing on chan. 13
10/7/75	1000	6/24/75: #1 noon test	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13..	JB	Nothing on chan. 13
	1140	6/24/75 Noon test #2	un-determined	120 ips	2 cm/sec and 1 cm/sec			
	1100	6/24/75 #1 PM flight	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
	1120	6/24/75: 1729 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
10/7/75	1210	8/12/75: 1624 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	No data
10/7/75	1230	8/18/75: 1645 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Light data
		8/18/75: 1735 #2	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			
10/21/75	945	8/12/75: 1610 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Something on 5 & 11 only.
10/21/75	1000	9/12/75: 1533 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Data on all Chan. but 8 and 13.
10/21/75	1020	7/6/75 #1	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6,8,11,13	JB	Data on all chan. but 8 and 13. Not much on 3.

TORNADO DETECTION ANALOG TAPE PROCESSING LOG

Date Processed	Time	Tape Designation	Record Speed	Playback Speed	Strip Chart Speed	Tracks	Operators	Comments
10/21/75	1035	7/6/75 #2	60 ips	120 ips	1 cm/ sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13	JB	Data on all chan. but 8 & 13
	1040	7/6/75 #3	30 ips	120 ips	2 cm/sec			Light data in beginning then everything stops half way through.
10/21/75	1300	9/12/75	varies	as designa- ed	.1 cm/sec	1,3,5,6, 8,11,13		5 tapes on one chart with strip chart slowed down to .1 cm/sec

II. Analog Strip Chart Recordings

Table II is a processing log which summarizes the useful analog strip chart recording results by Techno-Sciences on GSFC supplied equipment. In addition to these results, other recordings were made but not kept because of various equipment problems which resulted in invalid or useless data displays. Many of the tapes were found to be very quiet, containing indiscernable signals or noise of a "white" rather than of the desired impulsive nature characterizing lightning discharges. Others, however contained considerable amounts of the desired impulsive noise across all frequencies. A short segment of one of these displays appears in figure II.1.

The data was recorded at a real time (one-sided) bandwidth of 300 khz. As shown in Appendix A, the strip chart recording technique used is physically limited to be able to show only about 20% of the actual bandwidth. Even this could only be achieved at 1-7/8 ips playback speeds and 50 cm/sec strip chart speeds, which would generate unacceptably large amounts of output. Hence, the strip chart recordings can only be viewed as a "quick look" tool. Selected portions of the data must be digitized for processing and display.

As shown in Appendix B, the amount of digital data generated from even a short segment of analog tape is very large. Hence, the segments must be carefully selected. The addition of a timing track may be necessary in this regard as an aid in registration at some point.

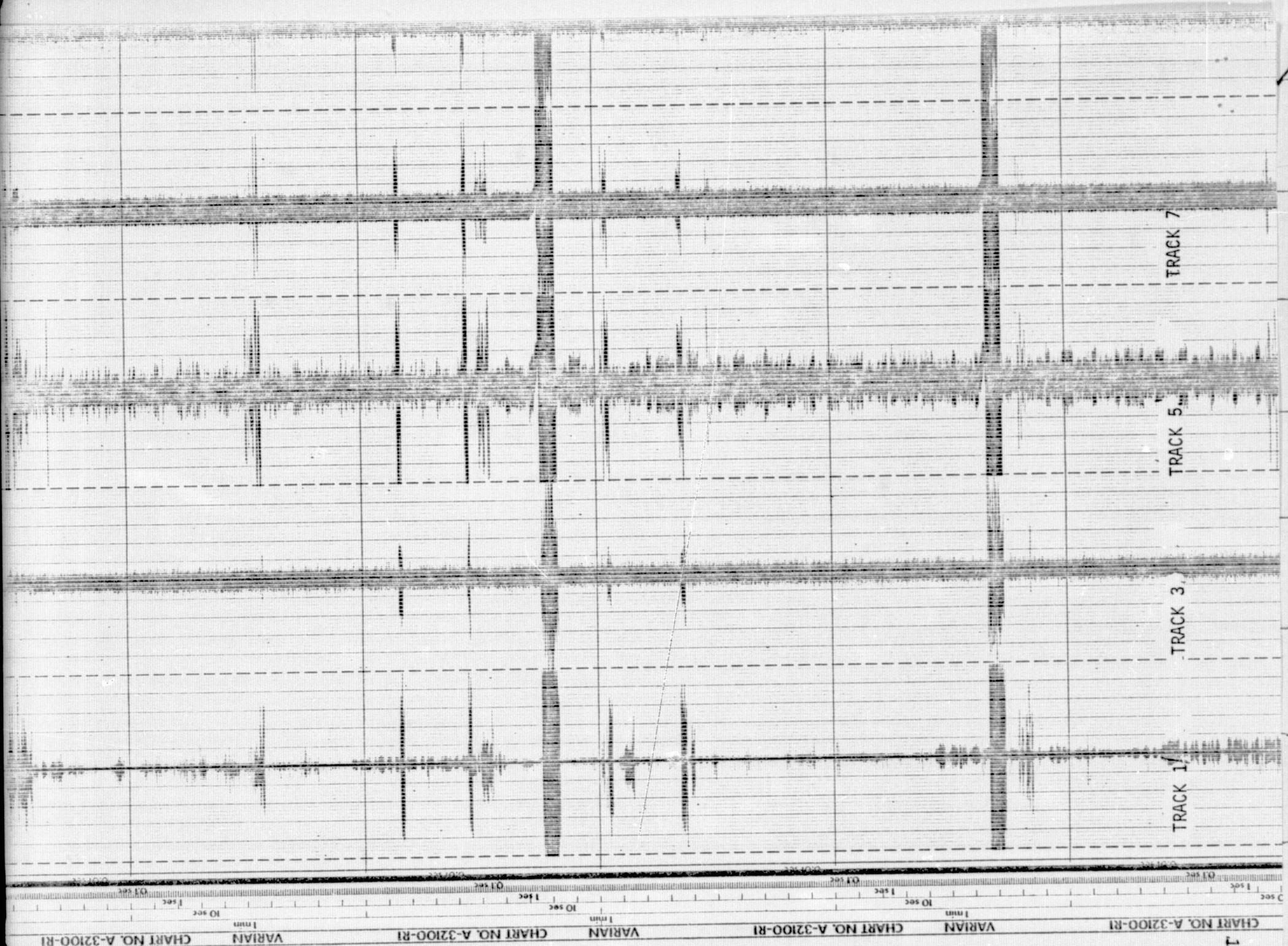


Figure II.1. Sample Strip Chart Recording

III. Tornado Data Digitization

Selected portions of tornado data were digitized by Techno-Sciences in coordination with GSFC. The Ampex PR-2200 tape recorder used in the recording of the data was interfaced to the Interdata Model 5 through an A/D converter which was originally developed for data compression. Computer programs were written by Techno-Sciences for the digitization and recording of the original analog tape data on disk and 9 track digital tape. Data recorded on disk is transferred to tape after the disk pack is full. 15 bit 2's complement samples were recorded. The disk record mode supports a rate of slightly less than 20,000 samples per second. The direct tape record mode supports a rate of slightly less than 10,000 samples per second. Most data has been recorded directly to tape in the interests of conserving operator time and maximizing the data throughput on each record cycle. Each disk pack holds approximately 2.5 megasamples, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the storage capacity of a digital tape. Thus, in terms of real time, when operating the analog playback equipment so that the Nyquist rate of 600,000 samples per second is achieved, approximately 20 seconds of real time appear on a digital tape in the direct mode whereas only approximately 5 seconds of real time can be accommodated on disk record pass. Nonetheless, because of the low pass cutoff of the analog tape recorder, it is sometimes desirable to record at the higher rate to disk.

Appendix C contains a listing of the program developed for the digitization of data for disk storage. The program for direct tape storage is similar, but is not given.

IV. Computer Programs for Tornado Digital Data Reduction

Three major computer programs were developed for the analysis and reduction of the digitized tornado data. The goals of the programming effort were to develop the capability of displaying selected data portions and analyzing them for their statistical characteristics. This required the development of an appropriate printer/plotter routine in addition to the formatting, I/O, and analysis routines. Additional effort was expended on programming for joint operation on the Interdata Models 5 and 8/32.

The three programs are called SHOALL, REDUCE, and TORNANAL. The listings of these programs appear in Appendix D. The plotting program, called PLOTIT, appears in Appendix G. Program SHOALL plots out the input data, removing non-data portions (noise-only) from the plot based on an input threshold and time-window. Other program inputs are the number of points to be used in a FFT spectral analysis, the number of tape records (one tape record=12800 samples) to be processed, the real time sampling rate in kilosamples/second, the time between plotted timing lines in milliseconds, and the number of times each sample is to be repeated for possible axis expansion. If the repeats are set equal to 0, no waveform plotting is done. Similarly, if the number of FFT points is set equal to zero, no spectral analysis is done. The output plot starts with a header which is entered by the operator. This is followed by the waveform plotted as a function of time. Everytime a portion of the input is skipped due its detection as noise only, the amount of time skipped is printed out. Upon the completion of the processing of the desired number of records, or

upon the detection of tape abnormal status (normally end of file) on read, the program prints out the magnitude of the average power spectrum, accumulated by the FFT operation over each data portion, and terminates.

Program REDUCE is for quick-look plotting of the digitized tornado data. Inputs are the real time sampling rate and the desired output real time plotting rate. The data is filtered by a simple RC filter with 3 db point at $\frac{1}{2}$ the Nyquist rate to reduce aliasing. The output plot starts with a header which is input by the operator to identify the data, date, etc. and is followed by the plotted data with vertical timing lines every 10 msec in real time. The program terminates upon abnormal tape status (normally end of file).

Program TORNANAL is used to do statistical analyses on the tornado data. An amplitude histogram and a histogram on the time between threshold up-crossings is computed. Inputs to the program are the number of tape records to be processed, the minimum time interval between up-crossings to be counted as a peak event and the up-crossing threshold. Outputs are the input parameters and plots of the histograms on a log scale. Examining the sample printout in appendix D, it is seen that the histogram cdf is approximately linear, indicating an exponential distribution for the interpulse arrivals and hence a Poisson peak occurrence model. The amplitude histogram indicates agreement with a Gaussian amplitude model.

The reader is referred to Appendix D for listings of the three main programs and for sample printouts of each program.

V. Data Reduction for the Short Pulse Radar Data

The short pulse radar data is recorded on 800 cpi digital tape. Program ECKPDF was developed for the analysis of this data. The listing of the program and a sample output appears in Appendix E. The program performs amplitude histograms, spectral analyses, and interpulse time histograms. In addition, the average pulse shape across the input data and the shape of each input pulse can be plotted. These pulses appear on a linear scale in time, as they are recorded, and on an estimated linear scale in range and on an estimated linear scale in antenna angle. The necessity for estimation arises from the need for an absolute range and antenna angle calibration on the data at some point in the recorded time record. This estimated point is found by taking the leading edge of the return pulse and assuming that it corresponds to the lower 3 db point of the antenna. The range and angle scales are then determined from this assumed angle and the known aircraft altitude at the time of recording.

The program inputs are the desired header on the output plot, the antenna parameters-pointing angle, beamwidth, and range, the number of pulses to be processed, the record format - documentation size, data record size, and total record size, and the number of pulse points to be used in the reduction. A sample of the program output appears with the listing in Appendix E. The input header is followed by the record recorded on the tape giving the radar operator information. Next appears an amplitude histogram. The non-continuous nature of the histogram in the example is due to a misadjusted A/D converter. Next appear the averaged pulses in time, range, and angle. Following this

is the average pulse power spectrum calculated and accumulated using an FFT routine. Finally, the interpulse time histogram is plotted, the peak of which can be used as an estimate of the average wave spacing. In the example in Appendix E, the last page is a sample of individual pulse printouts, on a linear time, range, and angle basis. These are optional and would normally appear before the average pulses.

VI. Short Pulse Radar Simulation

The problem of sea state estimation from measured short pulse radar information is very complex. Particularly complicating the problem is the lack of accurate "ground truth" data, i.e. the lack of exact knowledge of what an accurate estimate on any particular segment of data is. A good way of removing this problem is to develop computer simulations where the estimated parameters can be accurately known and controlled.

As a part of the contract effort, Techno-Sciences has developed a two-dimensional simulation of the received pulse under a Gaussian surface model. A listing of the program appears in Appendix F along with a sample printout of several pulses. The surface is allowed to consist of any combination of a deterministic sinusoidal component and a Gaussian component with a Pierce-Moskowitz spectrum under operator control. In each case, the period and amplitude is variable. The random portion is generated using an FFT on randomly generated frequency components whose variances are proportional to the Pierce-Moskowitz spectrum at each frequency. The simulation of the pulse return is based on equation (4) of Spectrum of Power Scattered by a Short Pulse From a Stochastic Surface, by David Levine, NASA report X-952-74-299, August 1974. The specular reflection points are found by interpolation between samples of the derivative of the surface where it goes through zero.

It has been found that the simulated results agree well with the measured data.

VII. New Technology

There are no reportable new technology items resulting from the work under this contract. The following review activities were performed to determine any reportable items:

1. The key technological concepts and ideas studied under the contract were identified. These consisted of the methods of analysis of tornado and short pulse radar data. The extent to which these ideas represented new techniques as versus an application of known techniques was reviewed.

2. A review of appropriate published literature to determine the uniqueness of the ideas developed under the contract was performed.

3. A meeting with the technical officer to discuss the results of the contract study effort and points (1) and (2) in connection with efforts performed at GSFC and under contract with other contractors was held.

As a result of the review activities, it was concluded that there were no ideas, discoveries, or improvements or reportable items which were first conceived or reduced to practice under the contract.

Appendix A

Strip Chart Recorder Display Limitations

The Varian strip chart recorder used for the processing of the analog tape recordings under this contract is limited in usefulness by sampling theorem considerations presented in Appendix A. The plotting density of the strip chart recorder is 200 points per inch, which by the sampling theorem allows for a maximum frequency resolution of a waveform of 100 cycles per inch. The maximum strip chart speed is 50 cm/sec or approximately 20 inches/sec. Thus the maximum frequency content of a signal which can be resolved is approximately 2000 hz.

At the recorded speed, the analog tapes have frequencies up to 300 khz . The maximum record speed used was 60 ips. At a minimum playback speed of 1-7/8 ips, the highest frequency present is then $300/32 \approx 10$ khz or 5 times the strip chart recorder's frequency resolving capability.

Thus digital methods must be used to accurately represent and display the analog tape data. From the preceding considerations it is seen that a minimum sampling rate of 20,000 samples per second must be used. Higher sampling rates are desirable to avoid analog tape flutter/wow problems at 1-7/8 ips by running higher playback (and hence higher sampling) speeds.

Appendix B

Digital Tape Limitations

Based on the sampling rate considerations presented in Appendices A and B, it can be easily shown that great selectivity must be exercised in choosing the data to be digitized for display/analysis. Each of the 14 300 khz analog tape tracks requires 600,000 samples per second in real time or, at a recording speed of 60 ips, 10,000 samples per inch of analog tape per channel for a total of 140,000 samples per inch for all channels. Assuming 8 bit samples and continuous recording (no record gaps), a 2400 ft. 800 bpi digital tape can hold only $(2400 \times 12 \times 800)/140,000 = 165$ inches of analog tape or less than 3 seconds of real time sampled data. Hence the channels chosen for sampling and the actual segments of time should be carefully chosen for maximum information content.

F1 TO DISK UNDER SVC 1 11/75

PAGE 1

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* OPT LAB=F1T0DK
* PROGRAM TO INPUT FROM X'20' A/D
* ON SELCH X'F1' AND OUTPUT
* THROUGH SVC 1 TO BRYANT IN ONE
* CYLINDER CHUNKS ON THE X'F0' SELCH
* SECTOR COUNT AND BUFF BEING FILLED
* ARE DISPLAYED ON D.P. PROGRAM QUIT
* ON ANY INTERRUPT OTHER THAN X'F1' DEV
* WITH X'14' STATUS (CLOCKED MODE-EXA)
* INCLUDING IY. NORMAL TERMINATION IS
* THEN WHEN DISK IS FULL. DIRECT
* SVC TO DISK IS USED (I.E. RANDOM ACCESS
* TO LU F).
* CONTAINS A WRITE TO TAPE PROGRAM ALSO.

```

```

* LDD 11/21/75

```

0000	RO	EQU	0	
0001	R1	EQU	1	
0002	AD	EQU	1	
0003	COUNT	EQU	0	
0004	SLCH	EQU	0	
0005	RL0W1	EQU	0	
0006	RHIGH1	EQU	0	
0007	RL0W2	EQU	0	
0008	RHIGH2	EQU	0	
0009	READG0	EQU	0	
000A	RSTOP	EQU	10	
000B	R11	EQU	11	
000C	R12	EQU	12	
000D	R13	EQU	13	
000E	R14	EQU	14	
000F	R15	EQU	15	
0000R	STAR	SVC	1. BLANK	BLANK DISPLAY
0004R	E110	SVC	1. REWDSK	REWIND DISK TO SEC 0
0008R	E120	SVC	2. SEC MES	SEND SECTORS MESS
000CR	E110	SVC	1. GETSEC	GET THEM
0010R	E120	SVC	2. PACK	PACK INTO RO
0014R	4000	STH	RO. SECTRS	SAVE
0018R	D100	LM	0. BREGS	GET REGS
001CR	4380	LH	R11. X'46'	SAVE USUAL RETURN
0020R	4080	STH	R11. SAV	
0024R	9580	EPSR	R11. RO	G0 NON-INT
0026R	DE20	OC	AD. CMD	SEND G0. SINGLE SAMF. ENABLE
002AR	9821	RDR	AD. R1	READ ONE IN
002CR	9F01	AIR	RO. R1	CLEAR PENDING
002ER	0300	LHR	RO. RO	
0030R	2032	BNZ	CLR	
0032R	9508	EPSR	RO. R11	G0 INT AGAIN
0034R	9E4A	OCR	SLCH. RSTOP	
0036R	99A47	WDR	SLCH. RL0W2	
0038R	99A43	WDR	SLCH. RHIGH2	
003AR	99A49	OCR	SLCH. READG0	G0 SELCH
003CR	DE20	OC	AD. CLKAD	G0 CLOCKED A/D. ARMED
0040R	4030	STH	COUNT. WRIT2+3	SET 0 SECTOR
0044R	CA70	AHI	RL0W2. 10	FIRST SAMPS WILL BE FROM RDR NOW
0048R	C8F0	LHI	R15. SET1	POINT TO SET1
004CR	40F0	STH	R15. X'46'	ON INTERRUPT
0050R	E110	SVC	1. SH0W2	SHOW WAIT
0054R	C200	LPSW	WAIT	
0058R	99B2B	SET1	RDR	AD. R11
005AR	9F01	AIR	RO. R1	GET 1 SAMF
005CR	99B2C	RDR	AD. R12	ACK INT
005ER	99B2C	OCR	SLCH. RSTOP	READ IN ONE
0060R	99B2D	RDR	AD. R13	STOP SELCH
0062R	99B2E	WDR	SLCH. RL0W1	READ ANOTHER
0064R	99B2E	RDR	AD. R14	SEND LOW (CL0W1)
0066R	99A46	WDR	SLCH. RHIGH1	READ ONE MORE
0068R	99B2F	RDR	AD. R15	SEND (BUFF2) HIGH
006AR	99A43	OCR	SLCH. READG0	G0 SELCH
006CR	4530	CLH	COUNT. SECTRS	SEE IF DONE
0070R	4380	BNL	T0TAPE	IF S0. G0 TO TAPE
0074R	CA30	AHI	COUNT. NUMSEC	INCR SEC PTR
0078R	4030	STH	COUNT. WRIT1+3	& SET FOR NEXT BLOCK
007CR	4030	STH	COUNT. SH01	& DISPLAY
0080R	D0B0	STM	R11. L0W1	SET FIRST SAMPS

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ADDRESS	OPERATION	MODE	DATA	REMARKS
0172R	SVC	1.RDDSK	READ BLK IN	
0148R	LH	R1.RDDSK+2	CK STAT	
0150R	BNE	ABORT3		
0154R	SVC	1.WRTTP	WRITE TO TAPE	
0158R	LH	R1.WRTTP+2	CK STAT	
015CR	BNE	ABORT2		
0160R	CLH	COUNT,SECTPS	SEE IF DONE	
0164R	BNL	QUIT		
0168R	AHI	COUNT,NUMSEC	INCR SEC COUNT	
016CR	B	LUP	DO MORE	
0170R	DC	X'5COF',0,L0W1,HIGH1,0		
017AR	DC	X'3802',0,L0W1,HIGH1		
0182R	DC	X'C000',0		
0186R	DC	6.MESS+4		
018AR	DC	6.MESS+10		
018ER	DC	7,18,C'ENTER SECTORS(HEX)'		
01A4R	DC	X'4800',0,L0W1,L0W1+3		
01ACR	DC	8,L0W1		
0180R	DC	1		
0182R	DC	7,10,C'READY LU 2'		
01COR	DC	X'8802',0		
01C4R	DS	2		
01C6R	DC	7,10,C'XXXX XXXX'		
01D4R	DC	X'2811',0,BL		
01DAR	DC	0,0		
01DER	DC	X'70'		
01DFR	EQU	CLK+1		
01E0R	DC	X'0071'		
01E1R	EQU	C0M+1		
01E2R	DC	X'2811',0,SH01		
01E8R	DC	X'2811',0,SH02		
01EER	DC	0,1		
01F2R	DC	0,2		
01F6R	DC	X'3COF',0,L0W1,HIGH1,0		
0200R	DC	X'3COF',0,L0W2,HIGH2,0		

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Appendix D
TORNADO DATA ANALYSIS PROGRAMS
Listings and Example Printouts

Program SHOALL

PAGE 0001

```

$ASSM
SHOALL PROG TORNADO PROCESSOR PROGRAM
ERLST
IFORT
C $LAB= SHOALL
C PROGRAM TO READ IN FROM LU 1 THE
C RECORDED DIGITIZED TORNADO SAMPLES
C IN 12800 15 BIT SAMPLE BLOCKS AND PLOT
C THEM ON THE VARIAN.
C
  IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (I-N)
  INTEGER*4 ISTAT,ISTDEV
  COMPLEX CMPLX
  DIMENSION INF(12800),IPL0T(3),IGD(21),DAT(15)
  DIMENSION SPEC(513),TBL(514)
  COMPLEX Z(1024)
  EQUIVALENCE (INF(1),DAT(1))
  DATA C215,IBER0,IONE/32768,.0,1/
  DATA ICR,IGDFTS,SCALE/3360,21,5./
  DATA LU/3/
  GDINC=1339./FLOAT(IGDFTS-1)
C SET UP GRID VALUES
  DO 4 I=1,IGDFTS
    X=I-1
    IGD(I)=X*GDINC+.5
    WRITE(0,1)
  1  FORMAT(6HLABEL?)
    READ(0,2) DAT
  2  FORMAT(15A4)
    WRITE(3,7) DAT,ICR
  7  FORMAT(1H,15A4,A1)
    WRITE(0,21)
  21  FORMAT(13HNFFT,RECORDS?)
    READ(0,17) N,NRECS
C SET RECORD COUNTER TO 0
  NRECNT=0
C SET UP FFT TABLES
  CALL FOURIT(Z,N,TBL,IBER0)
  N2=N/2
  N21=N2+1
C ZERO AVG SPECTRA
  DO 20 I=1,N21
    SPEC(I)=0.
    WRITE(0,14)
  14  FORMAT(38HDELAY(MS),THRESH(Y),SPACE(MS),RATE(KS))
    READ(0,15) DELAY,THRESH,SPACE,RATE
  15  FORMAT(15F5.2)
C CONVERT TO INTERNAL PARAMETERS
C RATE IN SAMPS/SEC/SPACE BETWEEN VERTICAL LINES
C IN SECONDS,DELAY FOR WINDOW IN SAMPLES,
C THRESHOLD IN INTEGER RANGE
  RATE=RATE*1000.

```

PAGE 0002

```

SPACE=SPACE/1000.
ISPAC=SPACE*RATE+.5
DELAY=DELAY/1000.
IDLY=DELAY*RATE+.5
ITHRSH=(2.**14)*THRESH/10.
DT=1./RATE
C GET EXPANSION FACTOR FOR PLOTTING
C IRPT=0 MEANS DONT PLOT DATA
WRITE(0,16)
16  FORMAT(8HREPEATS?)
READ(0,17)IRPTS
17  FORMAT(15I5)
C ADJUST GRID SPACING FOR REPEATS
ISPAC=ISPAC*IRPTS
XRPT=IRPTS
CALL SETGRD(LU,IGD,IGDPTS,ISPAC)
ICNT=0
SKIP=0.
ISWICH=0
TIME=0.
XLAST=0.
NFFT=0
5  CALL SYSIO(72,1,ISTAT,ISTDEV,INP(1),INP(12800),2,0)
IF(ISTAT.NE.0) GO TO 101
IF(IRPT.NE.0) WRITE(3,100) TIME
DO 6 III=1,12800
TIME=TIME+DT
100  FORMAT(5HTIME=,F15.4)
SKIP=SKIP+DT
IF(ISWICH.EQ.1) GO TO 8
IJ=III-IDLY
IF(IJ.GT.12800) GO TO 6
IF(IABS(INP(IJ)).LT.ITHRSH) GO TO 6
ISWICH=1
NFFT=0
SKIPM=SKIP*1000.
TIM=TIME*1000.
WRITE(3,12) SKIPM,TIM
12  FORMAT(1H ,F12.5,21H MSEC SKIPPED, TIME= ,F10.2,5H MSEC)
GO TO 13
8  ICNT=ICNT+1
IF(ICNT.LE.IDLY) GO TO 13
ICNT=0
L0=III-IDLY
IHI=III-IDLY
IF(L0.LT.1.OR.IHI.GT.12800) GO TO 13
IMAX=0
DO 11 II=L0,IHI
IMX=IABS(INP(II))
IMAX=MAX0(IMX,IMX)
IF(IMAX.GE.ITHRSH) GO TO 13
11  CONTINUE

```

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```

ISWICH=0
SKIP=0.
G0 T0 6
13 X=INP(III)
X=X/C215
NFFT=NFFT+1
IF(N.EQ.0) G0 T0 22
B(NFFT)=CMPLX(X,0.)
IF(NFFT.LT.N) G0 T0 22
NFFT=0
CALL FOURIT(E,N,TBL,I0NE)
D0 23 I=1,N21
RE=REAL(B(I))
AI=AIMAG(B(I))
23 SPEC(I)=SPEC(I)+RE*RE+AI*AI
C LINEARLY INTERPOLATE
22 IF(IRPTS.EQ.0) G0 T0 6
D0 18 I=1,IRPTS
XX=XLAST+FLOAT(I)*(X-XLAST)/XRPT.
K=(XX*SCALE+.5)*1399.+1.5
K=MAX(0,K)
KK=MIN(1399,K)
IPL0T(1)=KK
CALL PLOTIT(IPL0T,LL,I0NE,I0NE)
18 CONTINUE
XLAST=X
C RESET GRID IF TIME
6 CONTINUE
NRECN=NRECN+1
IF(NRECN.LT.NRECS) G0 T0 5
101 IF(N.EQ.0) STOP
XMAX=0.
C FIND AVG SPEC MAX
D0 24 I=1,N21
24 XMAX=AMAX1(XMAX,SPEC(I))
C PRINT IT
D0 25 I=1,N21
K=SPEC(I)*1399/XMAX+.5
IPL0T(1)=K
D0 25 J=1,10
CALL PLOTIT(IPL0T,L,I0NE,I0NE)
25 CONTINUE
END
.U EXT FUNC
ISTAT INT4 VAR
ISTDEV INT4 VAR
CMPLX EXT FUNC
INP INT2 VAR
IPL0T INT2 VAR
IGD INT2 VAR
DAT REAL VAR
SPEC REAL VAR

```

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TBL	REAL VAR
2	CMFX VAR
CN15	REAL VAR
IBERR0	INT2 VAR
IBNE	INT2 VAR
ICR	INT2 VAR
IGDPTS	INT2 VAR
SCALE	REAL VAR
LU	INT2 VAR
GDINC	REAL VAR
FL0AT	EXT FUNC
FL0AT2	EXT FUNC
4	LABEL
I	INT2 VAR
X	REAL VAR
.W	EXT FUNC
.Y	EXT FUNC
1	LABEL
@H	EXT FUNC
2	LABEL
2	LABEL
21	LABEL
17	LABEL
N	INT2 VAR
NRECS	INT2 VAR
NRECN	INT2 VAR
FOURIT	EXT FUNC
N2	INT2 VAR
N21	INT2 VAR
20	LABEL
14	LABEL
15	LABEL
DELAY	REAL VAR
THRESH	REAL VAR
SPACE	REAL VAR
RATE	REAL VAR
ISPAC	INT2 VAR
IDLY	INT2 VAR
ITHRSH	INT2 VAR
.R	EXT FUNC
DT	REAL VAR
16	LABEL
IRPTS	INT2 VAR
XRPT	REAL VAR
SETGRD	EXT FUNC
ICNT	INT2 VAR
SKIP	REAL VAR
ISWICH	INT2 VAR
TIME	REAL VAR
XLAST	REAL VAR
NFFT	INT2 VAR
S	LABEL

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SYSIO	EXT FUNC
101	LABEL
IRPT	INT2 VAR
100	LABEL
6	LABEL
III	INT2 VAR
8	LABEL
IJ	INT2 VAR
IAB3	EXT FUNC
IAB32	EXT FUNC
SKIPM	REAL VAR
TIM	REAL VAR
12	LABEL
13	LABEL
L0	INT2 VAR
IHI	INT2 VAR
IMAX	INT2 VAR
11	LABEL
II	INT2 VAR
IMX	INT2 VAR
MAX0	EXT FUNC
MAX02	EXT FUNC
22	LABEL
4P	EXT FUNC
23	LABEL
RE	REAL VAR
REAL	EXT FUNC
AI	REAL VAR
AIMAG	EXT FUNC
18	LABEL
XX	REAL VAR
K	INT2 VAR
KK	INT2 VAR
MIN0	EXT FUNC
MIN02	EXT FUNC
PL0TIT	EXT FUNC
LL	INT2 VAR
.S	EXT FUNC
XMAX	REAL VAR
24	LABEL
AMAX1	EXT FUNC
25	LABEL
J	INT2 VAR
L	INT2 VAR
.V	EXT FUNC

0000 ERRORS

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Example of SHOALL Printout

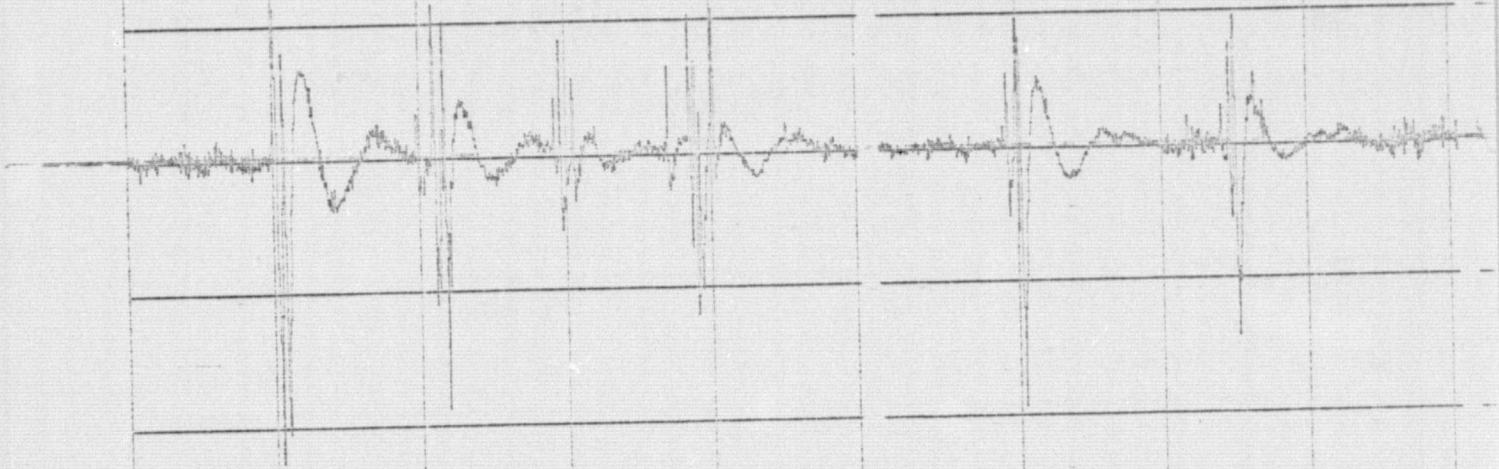
DATA OF 8/26/75 TRACK NO. 1 BY TECHNO SCIENCES, INC

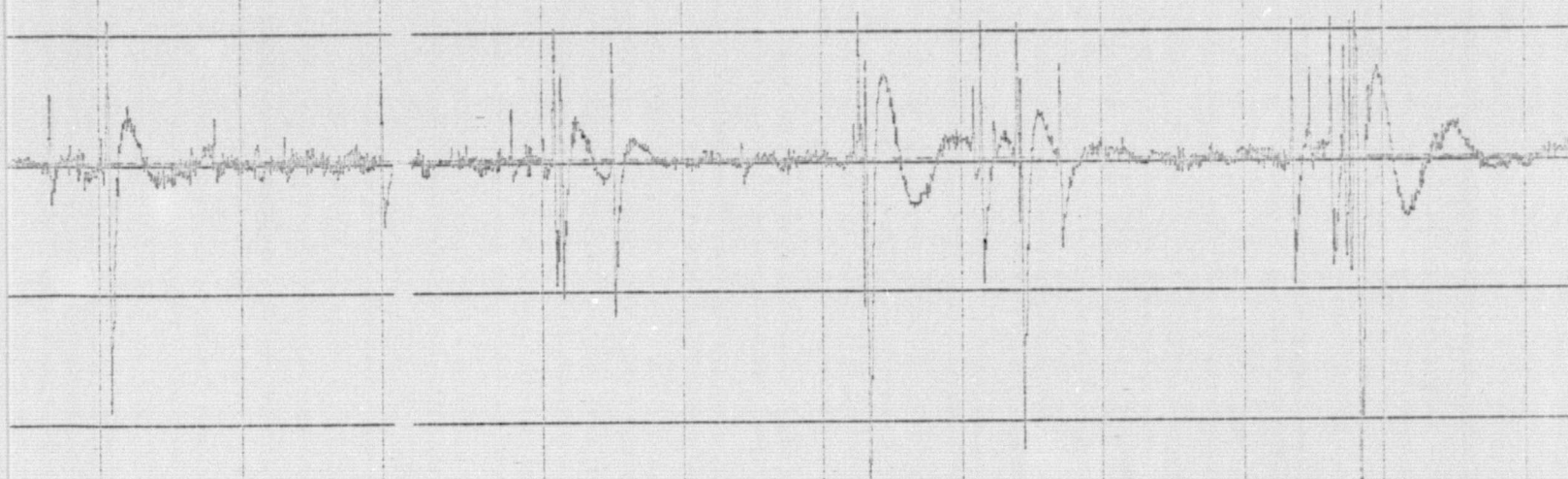
TIME = 0.0000
 TIME = 0.0831
 TIME = 0.1658
 TIME = 0.2545
 TIME = 0.3392

349.66040 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME = 349.66 MSEC

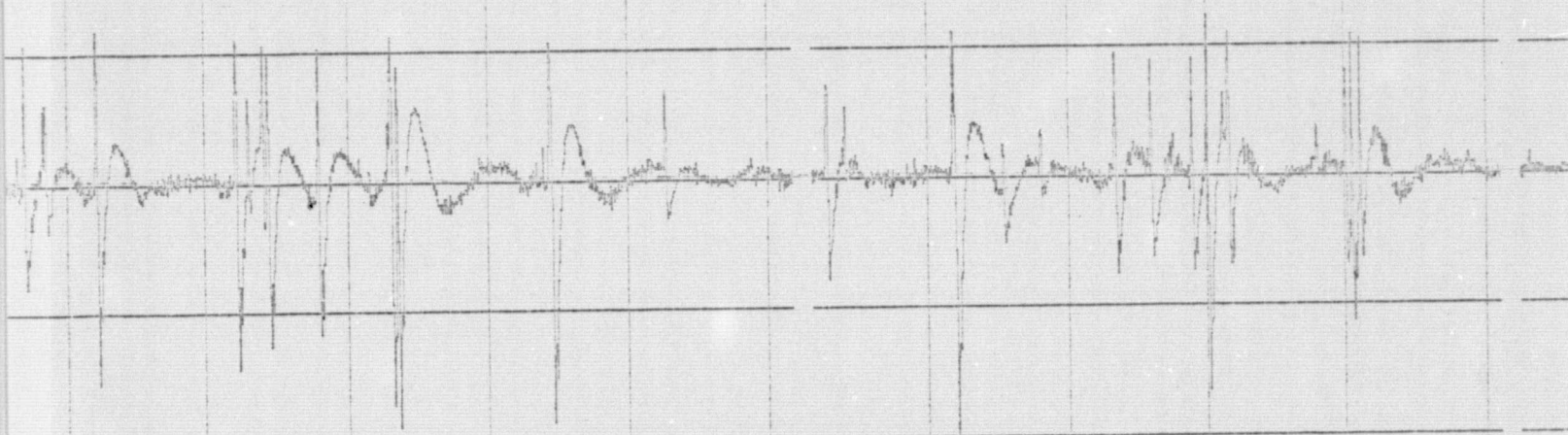
7.19893 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME = 361.80 MSEC

15.55827 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME = 381.24 MSEC





0.81333 MSEC SLIPPED: TIME= 385.04 MSEC



2.38666 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME= 401.40 MSEC

0.42667 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME= 406.82 MSEC

411.38 MSEC

2.58666 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME=

421.18 MSEC

3.83332 MSEC SLIPPED, TIME=

0.4239

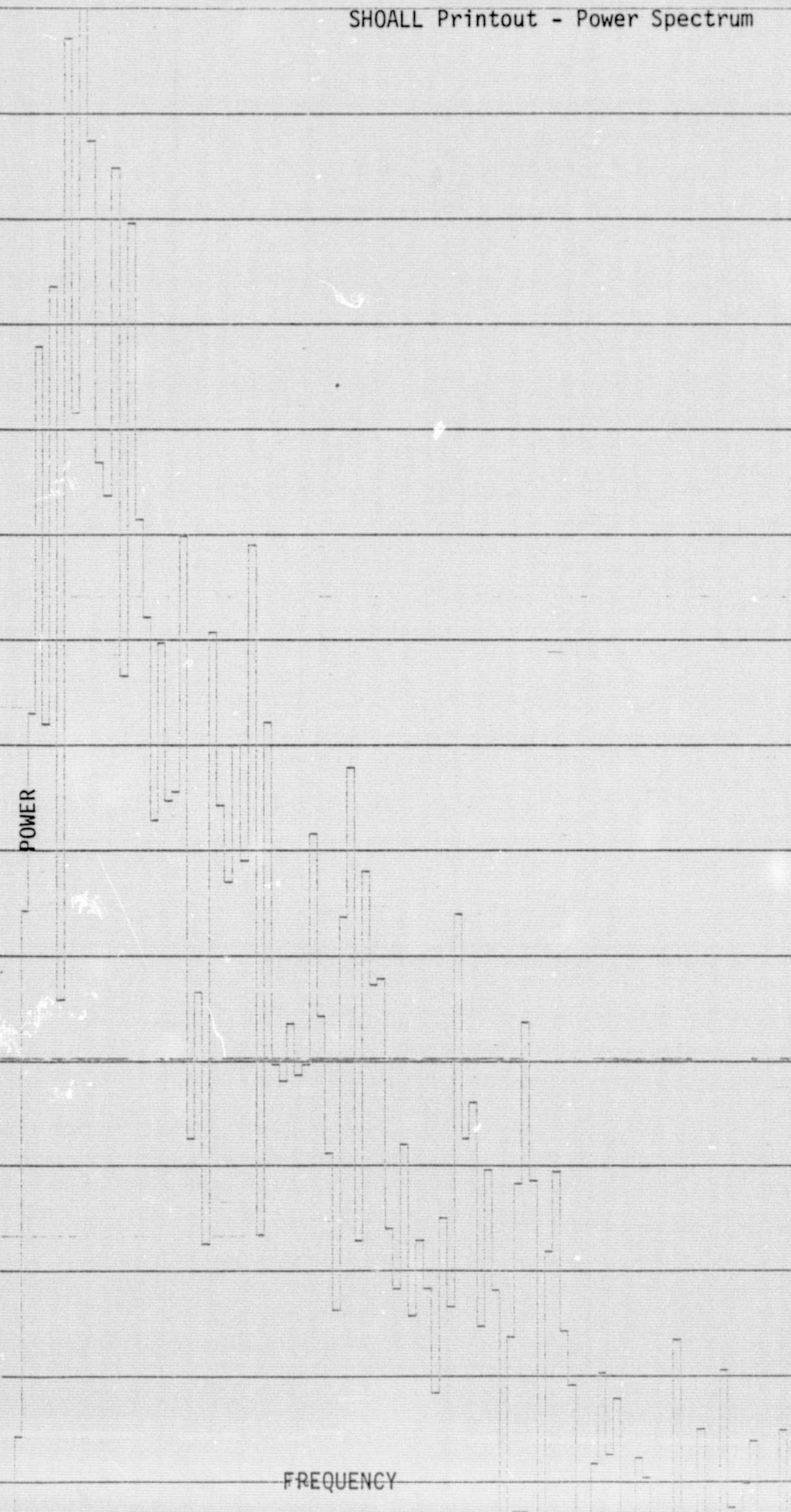
TIME=

SHOALL Printout - Power Spectrum

35

POWER

FREQUENCY



Program REDUCE - Program Listing

PAGE 0001

```

$ASSM
REDUCE PROG TORNADO TIME COMPRESSION PROGRAM LDD 2/76
ERLST
$F0RT
C $LAB= REDUCE
C PROGRAM TO READ IN TORNADO DATA
C RC FILTER WITH THE 3 DB POINT AT
C 1/2 THE NYQUIST RATE FOR THE OUTPUT
C PLOTTING SAMPLING RATE
C THE OUTPUT RATE IS AN INPUT VARIABLE
C IN KSAMPS/SEC
C PLOTTING CONTINUES TO EOF
C LDD 12/9/75 MOD FOR 8/32 2/5/76
      IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (I-N)
      INTEGER*4 ISTAT,ISTDEV
      DIMENSION INP(12800),IPL0T(10),IGD(21)
      DIMENSION DAT(15),LAST(10),
      DATA IGDPTS(21)
      DATA LU,IONE(3,1)
      GDINC=1399./FLOAT(IGDPTS-1)
C SET UP GRID VALUES
      DO 4 I=1,IGDPTS
        X=I-1
        IGD(I)=X*GDINC+.5
        WRITE(0,1)
        1      FORMAT($HLABEL?)
        READ(0,2) DAT
        2      FORMAT(15A4)
        WRITE(3,7) DAT
        7      FORMAT(1H,15A4)
        WRITE(0,21)
        21     FORMAT(25HRATE IN,RATE OUT,RANGE? )
        READ(0,15) RATIN,RATOUT,RANGE
        15     FORMAT(15F5,2)
        WRITE(3,77) RATIN,RATOUT,RANGE
        77     FORMAT(8HRATE IN=.F9,3,4H KS.,8HRATE OUT=.F9,3,4H KS.,
        1      10HP-P SCALE=.F9,3,3H V.)
        SCALE=20.*1399./RANGE
        ALPDEL=3.1415927*RATOUT/RATIN
        RH0=EXP(-ALPDEL)
        ISEND=RATIN/RATOUT+.5
        ISPAC=10.*RATOUT+.5
C .01 SEC GRID LINES
        WRITE(3,80)
        80     FORMAT(21H,01 SECOND GRID LINES)
        CALL SETGRD(LU,IGD,IGDPTS,ISPAC)
        ICNT=0
        IREC=0
        Y=0.
        XNORM=(2.**15)/SQRT(1.-RH0*RH0)
        11     CALL SYSIO(72,1,ISTAT,ISTDEV,INP(1),INP(12800),2,0)
        IF(ISTAT.EQ.0) GO TO 3

```



```

5      WRITE(0,5) ISTAT
      FORMAT(8HSTATUS =.I6)
      STOP
3      IREC=IREC+1
      WRITE(3,8) IREC
8      FORMAT(7HRECORD ,I5)
      DO 6 III=1,12800
      X=INP(III)
      Y=RH0*Y+X/XNORM
      ICNT=ICNT+1
      IF(ICNT.LT.ISEED) GO TO 6
      ICNT=0
      K=Y*SCALE+698.8
C 1 POINT, IREPEAT, GRID ON
      CALL PLOTIT(K,L,IONE,IONE)
      ISET=ISET+1
6      CONTINUE
      GO TO 11
      END

```

```

.U      EXT FUNC
ISTAT   INT4  VAR
ISTDEV  INT4  VAR
INP     INT2  VAR
IPL0T   INT2  VAR
IGD     INT2  VAR
DAT     REAL  VAR
LAST    INT2  VAR
IGDPTS  INT2  VAR
LU      INT2  VAR
IONE    INT2  VAR
GDINC   REAL  VAR
FL0AT   EXT FUNC
FL0AT2  EXT FUNC
4       LABEL
I       INT2  VAR
X       REAL  VAR
.W      EXT FUNC
.Y      EXT FUNC
1       LABEL
6H      EXT FUNC
27      LABEL
21      LABEL
15      LABEL
RATIN   REAL  VAR
RATOUT  REAL  VAR
RANGE   REAL  VAR
77      LABEL
SCALE   REAL  VAR
ALPDEL  REAL  VAR
RH0     REAL  VAR
EXP     EXT FUNC

```

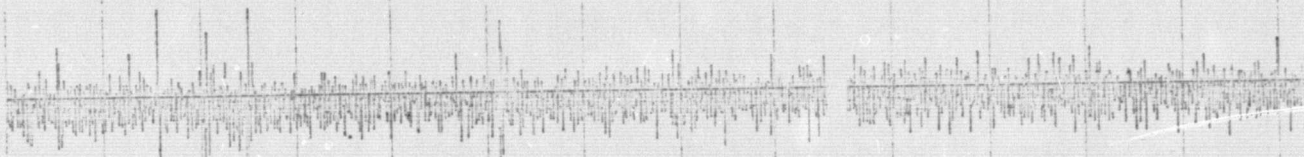
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ISEND	INT2 VAR
ISPAC	INT2 VAR
SD	LABEL
SETGRD	EXT FUNC
ICNT	INT2 VAR
IREC	INT2 VAR
Y	REAL VAR
XNORM	REAL VAR
RA	EXT FUNC
SQRT	EXT FUNC
II	LABEL
YSI0	EXT FUNC
RA	LABEL
SS	LABEL
SS	EXT FUNC
SS	LABEL
III	LABEL
K	INT2 VAR
PL0TIT	EXT FUNC
L	INT2 VAR
ISET	INT2 VAR
V	EXT FUNC

0000 ERRORS

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DATA OF 8/26/75 TRACK NO. 1 BY TECHNIS-SCIENCES, INC.
RATE IN= 150,000 KS RATE OUT= 10,000 KS P-P SCALE= 2,000 V.
.01 SECOND GRID LINES
RECORD 1



RECORD 2

3

RECORD

4

RECORD

42

7

RECORD

8

RECORD


```

$ASSM
TORNANAL PRG TORNADO DATA ANALYSIS PRG TSI 4/76
ERLST
$FORT
C PROGRAM TO READ IN FROM LU 1 THE
C RECORDED DIGITIZED TORNADO SAMPLES
C IN 12800 15 BIT SAMPLE BLOCKS
C AND ANALYSE THEM FOR AMPLITUDE &
C TIME INTERVAL DISTRIBUTIONS
C
      IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (I-N)
      INTEGER*4 IPARM(5)
      DIMENSION INP(12800), TIMPMF(1024), AMPMF(1024)
      DIMENSION IGRD(10), IDAT(5), IPARM(12), LAST(5)
      EQUIVALENCE (IPARM(1), IPARM(1))
      DATA LU/3/
      DATA IRPTS/5/
      DATA IGDPTS/6/
      DATA IONE, IM1, ITWO/1, -1.2/
      DATA ITMMAX, IAMPMX/1024, 1024/
C AMPLITUDE NORMALIZER FOR PMF
      NORM=32768/IAMPMX
C SET UP GRID POINTS
      DO 15 I=1, IGDPTS
15      IGRD(I)=FLOAT(I-1)*1399./FLOAT(IGDPTS-1)+.5
      CALL SETGRD(LU, IGRD, IGDPTS, 0)
      WRITE(0, 1)
1      FORMAT(27HRECORDS, DUR, THRESH*(2I5, F5))
      READ(0, 20) NRECS, IDUR, THRESH
20      FORMAT(2I5, F5)
C CONVERT TO INTEGER THRESHOLD
      ITHRSH=(2.*14)*THRESH/10.
C 1. OR - 10. V RANGE
C CLEAR PMF ARRAYS
      DO 2 I=1, ITMMAX
2      TIMPMF(I)=0.
      DO 3 I=1, IAMPMX
3      AMPMF(I)=0.
C SET PEAK ORIGIN TO 0
C AND PEAK EVENT CNTR ALSO
      IPKORG=0
      IEVENT=0
C SET LAST ONE IN TO 0
      LASTIN=0
      DO 4 III=1, NRECS
      CALL SYSIO(IPARM1, 72, 1, INP(1), 25600, 0)
      IF(IPARM(2).NE.10) GO TO 5
C EXIT
      DO 6 III=1, 12800
      IPKORG=IPKORG+1
      IEVENT=IEVENT+1
      K=(INP(III)+16384)/NORM + 1

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```

      AMPMF(K)=AMPMF(K)+1.
      IF(INP(III).LT.ITHRSH) GO TO 6
      IF(LASTIN.GT.ITHRSH) GO TO 6
C IF NOT, THIS AN UP-CROSSING
      IF(IPKORG.LT.IDUR) GO TO 16
C SKIP SHORT INTERVALS(PART OF SAME EVENT)
      IEVENT=IEVENT+IDUR
      IEVENT=MINO(IEVENT,ITMAX)
C NORMALIZED TO EVENT LENGTHS
      TIMPMF(IEVENT)=TIMPMF(IEVENT)+1.
      IEVENT=0
16  IPKORG=0
      LASTIN=INP(III)
      CONTINUE
      GO TO 12
C ABNORMAL END
      WRITE(0,13) III,IPARM(2)
13  FORMAT(10HON RECORD ,15, 9H,STATUS= ,16)
12  CONTINUE
C NORMALIZE & PLOT PMF'S
      SUM=0.
      DO 8 I=1,ITMAX
      SUM=SUM+TIMPMF(I)
      WRITE(3,18) NRECS,THRESH,SUM
18  FORMAT(1H ,18, 10H RECORDS ,11H THRESHOLD=,F8.3,
1  F12.0,21H TIME INTERVALS FOUND)
      WRITE(3,19)
19  FORMAT(20HLOG10 OF PROBABILITY )
      WRITE(3,21)
21  FORMAT(2H-5.33X,2H-4.33X,2H-3.33X,2H-2.33X,2H-1)
      CDF=1.
      LAST(2)=0
      LAST(1)=0
      DO 9 I=1,ITMAX
      TIMPMF(I)=TIMPMF(I)/SUM
      IDAT(1)=280.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(.00001,TIMPMF(I)))+5.))+.5
      CDF=CDF-TIMPMF(I)
      IDAT(2)=280.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(.00001,CDF))+5.))+.5
      DO 9 J=1,IRPTS
      CALL PLOTIT(IDAT, LAST, ITWO, IONE)
9  CONTINUE
      SUM=0.
      DO 10 I=1,IAMPNIX
10  SUM=SUM+AMPMF(I)
      CDF=1.
      LAST(1)=0
      LAST(2)=0
      DO 11 I=1,IAMPNIX
      AMPMF(I)=AMPMF(I)/SUM
      IDAT(1)=280.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(.00001,AMPMF(I)))+5.))+.5
      CDF=CDF-AMPMF(I)
      IDAT(2)=280.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(.00001,CDF))+5.))+.5

```

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```

D0 11 J=1,IRPTS
CALL PLOTIT(IDHT, LAST, ITW0, IONE)
11 CONTINUE
STOP
END

```

```

.U EXT FUNC
IPARM1 INT4 VAR
INP INT2 VAR
TIMPMF REAL VAR
AMPMF REAL VAR
IGRD INT2 VAR
IDAT INT2 VAR
IPARM INT2 VAR
LAST INT2 VAR
LU INT2 VAR
IRPTS INT2 VAR
IGDPTS INT2 VAR
IONE INT2 VAR
IM1 INT2 VAR
ITW0 INT2 VAR
ITHMAX INT2 VAR
IAMPX INT2 VAR
NORM INT2 VAR
IS LABEL
I INT2 VAR
FLOAT EXT FUNC
FLOAT2 EXT FUNC
.Y EXT FUNC
SETGRD EXT FUNC
1 LABEL
OH EXT FUNC
20 LABEL
NRECS INT2 VAR
IDUR INT2 VAR
THRESH REAL VAR
ITHRSH INT2 VAR
.R EXT FUNC
UN LABEL
UN LABEL
IPKORG INT2 VAR
LEVENT INT2 VAR
LASTIN INT2 VAR
4 LABEL
IIII INT2 VAR
SYSTEM EXT FUNC
5 LABEL
6 LABEL
III INT2 VAR
K INT2 VAR
16 LABEL
MIND EXT FUNC
MIND2 EXT FUNC

```

12 LABEL
13 LABEL
SUM REAL VAR
8 LABEL
18 LABEL
19 LABEL
21 LABEL
CDF REAL VAR
9 LABEL
ALOG10 EXT FUNC
AMAX1 EXT FUNC
J INT2 VAR
PLOTIT EXT FUNC
10 LABEL
11 LABEL
.S EXT FUNC
.V EXT FUNC

0000 ERRORS: FORTRAN V LEVEL 1 R03-00

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2

45

4

FOLDOUT FRAME (

1 - Cumulative Distribution Function

Probability Mass Function

1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
-1.0

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FOLDOUT FRAME 2

Probability Mass Function→

1 - Cumulative Distribution Function

0
AMPLITUDE

TORNANAL Amplitude
Probabilities

Probability Mass Function →

1 - Cumulative Distribution Function

Appendix E
Program ECKPDF
Program Listing and Sample Printout

Program ECKPDF - Program Listing

```
$ASSM
ECKPDF PROG PDF DATA ANALYSIS PROGRAM 5/76
ERLST
$FORT
  IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (I-N)
  INTEGER*4 IPARM(6)
  INTEGER*4 IHEDCK, IHED(40)
  DIMENSION INN(1030), INP(2048), DAT(40), ISTAT(2)
  DIMENSION IPLIT(1400), LAST(10)
  DIMENSION PULSE(2048), VAR(2048)
  DIMENSION PDF(256), IGRD(10)
  DIMENSION INEW(1400)
  DIMENSION TBL(512)
  COMPLEX Z(512), CMPLX
  DIMENSION PAV(512)
  EQUIVALENCE (Z(1), PULSE(1)), (PAV(1), VAR(1))
  EQUIVALENCE (INN(1), IHEDCK), (IPARM(1), ISTAT(1))
  DATA IONE, IZERO, IS, ITWO, IS, I256/1, 0, 8, 2, 3, 256/
  DATA ISPAC, IRPT, MAXPLS/128, 8, 256/
  DATA IBIG, IAMP/30000, 2/
  DATA DELTAT/.01/
C DELTAT=SAMPLING PERIOD(MSEC)
  DATA NFFT/256/
  DATA LU, YES/3, 1HY/
  DATA DTOR, DLT300/.01745329, 3./
: DTOR=DEGREES TO RADIANS, DLT300=300*SAMPLING PERIOD(MICSEC)
  DATA IS, IM1/6, -1/
  DATA IGRD(1), IGRD(2), IGRD(3), IGRD(4), IGRD(5), IGRD(6)/
1 0, 279, 559, 839, 1119, 1399/
C GET IHEDER IN
  CALL SYSIO(IPARM, 72, 1, IHED(1), 80, 0)
  CALL FOURIT(Z, NFFT, TBL, IZERO)
C SET UP FFT TABLES
  NFFT21=NFFT/2+1
  WRITE(0, 40)
40  FORMAT(12HY FOR PULSES)
  READ(0, 50) PRPULS
50  FORMAT(A1)
  WRITE(0, 4)
4  FORMAT(6H LABEL)
  READ(0, 5) DAT
5  FORMAT(40A4)
  WRITE(0, 30)
30  FORMAT(28H ANGLE, BMWIDTH, ALTUD(M), FE.1)
  READ(0, 31) ANGLE, BEAM, ALTUD
C CONVERT TO RADIANS FOR LATER TRIG
  ANGRAD=ANGLE*DTOR
  BMRAD=BEAM*DTOR
C ONE SIDED BEAMWIDTH
  BM2=BMRAD/2.
C ADJUST MIN ANGLE FOR NADIR OR NOT
  ANGMIN=AMAX1(0., ANGRAD-BM2)
```

```

C ALSO MAX
  ANGMAX=ANGRAD+BM2
C DXR= X INCREMENT ALONG THE GROUND WHEN ADJUSTING PULSE BASE
C CHOSEN SO THAT NO. OF GROUND SAMPS=NO. CF TIME SAMPS
C FROM NADIR TO ANGMAX
  DXR=SIN(ANGMAX)*DLT300/(2.*ALTUD*(1.-COS(ANGMAX)))
C NOW DO SAME FOR UNIFORM ANGLES
  DANG=DLT300*ANGMAX/(2.*ALTUD*(1./COS(ANGMAX)-1.))
31  FORMAT(8FS.1)
C CLEAR PDF ARRAY
  DO 42 I=1,256
42  PDF(I)=0.
C CLEAR AVG PULSE ARRAY
  DO 60 I=1,2048
  VAR(I)=0.
60  PULSE(I)=0.
  WRITE(0,1)
1   FORMAT(7H FILE=?)
  READ (0,2) IFILE
2   FORMAT(8I5)
  WRITE(0,7)
7   FORMAT(34HBLOCKS,BLKSIZE,DOCSIZE,LRECL,LO,HI )
  READ(0,2) IBLKS,IRECS,IDOCs,IDATS,LO,IHI
  IDOCs1=1+IDOCs/2
  IREC2=IRECS/2
  IDATS2=IDATS/2
  LO=MAX0(1,LO)
  IHI=MIN0(IHI,IDATS)
  IHI=MAX0(NFFT+LO-1,IHI)
  IHIGH=IHI-LO+1
  IHIGH=MIN0(IHIGH,466)
  IHIGH2=2*IHIGH
C ALLOW FOR 3 TRACES
  IHIGHU=IHIGH*3
  SAMPS=IHIGH
  DUR=DELTAT*SAMPS
  IBEG=IDOCs1
  KTOT=0
  DO 9 IIII=1,IBLKS
  IF(IBEG.EQ.IDOCs1)CALL SYSIO(IPARM,72,1,INN(1),2060,0)
  IF(ISTAT(2).EQ.0) GO TO 128
  WRITE(0,80) ISTAT(2)
80  FORMAT(7HSTATUS= ,I6)
  GO TO 28
128 IF(IHEDCK.NE.IHED(1)) GO TO228
  WRITE(0,81)
81  FORMAT(12HHEADER FOUND)
  GO TO 28
C TERMINATE ON LAST IHEDER FOUND TOO
228 CALL BYTOHW(INN(IBEG),IDATS,INP(1),I8)
  IBEG=IBEG+IDATS2
  IF(IBEG.GT.IREC2) IBEG=IDOCs1

```

```

100  FORMAT(25I4)
      KTOT=KTOT+1
      DO 17 K=LO,IHI
      I=INP(K)+1
      X=I-1
      PULSE(K)=PULSE(K)+X
      VAR(K)=X*X+VAR(K)
17   PDF(I)=PDF(I)+1.
200  FORMAT(4E20.9)
9    CONTINUE
      28 SUM=0.
      DO 8 I=1,256
8     SUM=SUM+PDF(I)
      XMAX=0.
      DO 10 I=1,256
      PDF(I)=PDF(I)/SUM
10    XMAX=AMAX1(XMAX,PDF(I))
      WRITE(3,6) DAT
6     FORMAT(1H,40A4)
C PUT OUT TAPE HEADER STUFF
      WRITE(3,6) IHED
      WRITE(3,3) IFILE,ANGLE,DUR,SAMPS,ALTUD
3     FORMAT(6H FILE,13,5X,F6.1,8H DEGREES,5X,F6.2,7H MICSEC,
15X,F7.2,8H PTS. IN,10H,ALTITUDE=,FS.0)
      WRITE(3,20) KTOT,LO,IHI
30    FORMAT(1H,16,7H BLOCKS,8H,LIMITS=,2I6)
      WRITE(3,21)
21    FORMAT(20HLOG OF PROBABILITY )
      WRITE(3,22)
22    FORMAT(2H-5,33X,2H-4,33X,2H-3,33X,2H-2,33X,2H-1,33X,1H0)
      CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,16,ISPAC)
      DO 12 I=1,256
      IDAT=280.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(.00001,PDF(I)))+5.)+.5
      DO 12 J=1,IRPT
12    CALL PLOTIT(IDAT,IDAT,IONE,IM1)
      WRITE(3,63)
63    FORMAT(20H1AVERAGE PULSE,SIGMA )
C GET AVG PULSE,PEAK
      PK=0.
      XTOT=KTOT
      DO 61 I=LO,IHI
      PULSE(I)=PULSE(I)/XTOT
      VAR(I)=VAR(I)/XTOT-PULSE(I)**2
      IF(PK.GT.PULSE(I)) GO TO 61
      PK=PULSE(I)
      KSTART=I-4
61    CONTINUE
      DELTAR=ALTUD*(1./COS(ANGRAD+BM2)-1./COS(ANGMIN))
      DELTAS=2.*DELTAR/DLT300
      KEND=DELTAS+.5
      KEND=KEND+KSTART
      WRITE(3,151) KSTART,KEND

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151  FORMAT(7HSTART =,I6,7H, END =,I6)
C FIRST FIND ZERO
    PD0=0.
    DO 51 I=1,256
    PD0=PD0+PDF(I)
    IF(PD0.LT..0001) GO TO 51
    KZERO=I-1
    GO TO 52
51   CONTINUE
52   CONTINUE
C NOW FIND ADJUSTED AVERAGE PULSE
    XZERO=KZERO
    PK=PK-XZERO
    DO 64 K=LO,IHI
    PULSE(K)=PULSE(K)-XZERO
64   CONTINUE
C SET GRID FOR AVG PULSE
    CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,I6,IBIG)
    SCALE=1399./PK
    DO 62 K=LO,IHI
    IPLOT(1)=SCALE*PULSE(K)+.5
    IPLOT(2)=SCALE*SQRT(AMAX1(0.,VAR(K)))+.5
    IF(K.NE.LO) GO TO 72
    LAST(1)=IPLOT(1)
    LAST(2)=IPLOT(2)
72   CONTINUE
C FORCE GRID AT KSTART
    IF(K.EQ.KSTART.OR.K.EQ.KEND) CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,I6,IBIG)
    DO 62 J=1,IRPT
    CALL PLOTIT(IPLOT,LAST,ITWO,IONE)
62   CONTINUE
C ADJUST TIME BASE
C FOR UNIFORM SAMPLING ON GROUND
C GET START SAMPLE VALUE ON INPUT(MAY BE -)
    DRSTRT=ALTUD*(1./COS(ANGMIN)-1.)
    K0=KSTART-IFIX(2.*DRSTRT/DLT300+.5)
C NORMALIZED RANGE VALUES USED
C DTOT=TOTAL SURFACE COVERED
    DTOT=DXR*FLOAT(IHIGH)*ALTUD
    WRITE(3,25)ALTUD,DTOT
    LAST(1)=0
    KSET=0
    DO 48 K=1,IHIGH
    XR=DXR*FLOAT(K-1)
    RNS=1.+XR*XR
    DR=ALTUD*(SQRT(RNS)-1.)
    DS=2.*DR/DLT300
    KD=DS
C XR=NORMALIZED X,RNS=NORMALIZED RANGE,DR=RANGE CHANGE
C KD=TRUNCATED SAMPLE CHANGE
    KADJ=K0+KD
    IF(KADJ.NE.KSTART.AND.KADJ.NE.KEND)GO TO 58

```

```

IF(KSET.EQ.1.AND.KADJ.EQ.KSTART) GO TO 49
KSET=1
  CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,I6,IBIG)
58  IF(KADJ.GT.LO.AND.KADJ.LT.IHI) GO TO 49
  IPLOT(1)=0
  GO TO 57
49  IPLOT(1)=SCALE*(PULSE(KADJ)+(PULSE(KADJ+1)-
1  PULSE(KADJ))*(DS-FLOAT(KD)))+.5
57  DO 48 I=1,IRPT
  CALL PLOTIT(IPLOT, LAST, IONE, IONE)
48  CONTINUE
C NOW PUT OUT UNIFORM ANGLE PULSES DANG=DELTA ANGLE
KSET=0
LAST(1)=0
ANGTOT=DANG*FLOAT(IHIGH)
ANGTOT=180.*ANGTOT/3.1415927
WRITE(3,66) ANGTOT
66  FORMAT(6H10 TO ,F9.2,8H DEGREES)
DO 67 K=1,IHIGH
ANG=DANG*FLOAT(K-1)
DR=ALTUD*(1./COS(ANG)-1.)
DS=2.*DR/DLT300
KD=DS
C ANG=ANGLE FROM NADIR,DR=RANGE CHANGE FROM NADIR,
C KD= TRUNCATED SAMPLE CHANGE
KADJ=K0+KD
IF(KADJ.NE.KSTART.AND.KADJ.NE.KEND) GO TO 68
IF(KSET.EQ.1.AND.KADJ.EQ.KSTART) GO TO 69
KSET=1
  CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,I6,IBIG)
C PUT VERTICAL LINE HERE
68  IF(KADJ.GT.LO.AND.KADJ.LT.IHI)GO TO 69
  IPLOT(1)=0
  GO TO 79
69  IPLOT(1)=SCALE*(PULSE(KADJ)+(PULSE(KADJ+1)-
1  PULSE(KADJ))*(DS-FLOAT(KD)))+.5
79  DO 67 I=1,IRPT
  CALL PLOTIT(IPLOT, LAST, IONE, IONE)
67  CONTINUE
C SET UP GRID
  CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,IZERO,MAXPLS)
  WRITE(0,65)
65  FORMAT(25HPOSITION TAPE FOR PULSES)
  PAUSE
C PUT LINE AT PULSE START,END
  IPLOT(1)=0
  IPLOT(2)=IHIGH-1
  IPLOT(3)=IHIGH2-1
C GET MAX RANGE ADJUST FACTOR
C R**4 FACTOR
  WRITE(3,25) ALTUD,DTOT
25  FORMAT(12H1ALTITUDE = ,F7.0,2H M,22H DURATION FROM NADIR =,

```

```

      1 F7.0,2H M)
C CLEAR AVG SPEC ARRAY
      DO 89 I=1,512
89     PAV(I)=0.
C CLEAR PROB ARRAY
      DO 77 I=1,256
77     PDF(I)=0.
      MAXAMP=256*IAMP
      MAXAM1=MAXAMP-2
      TIMINC=ITMINC
      IBEG=IDOC1
      DO 70 IIII=1,IBLKS
      IF(IBEG.EQ.IDOC1)CALL SYSIO(IPARM,72,1,INN(1),2060,0)
      IF(ISTAT(2).NE.0)GO TO 78
      CALL BYTOHW(INN(IBEG),IDATS,INP(1),IS)
      IBEG=IBEG+IDATS2
      IF(IBEG.GT.IREC2)IBEG=IDOC1
      MAX=0
      MIN=MAXAMP
      DO 71 K=LO,IHI
      I=MAX0(0,INP(K)-KZERO)*IAMP
      J=K-LO+1
      INEW(J)=I
      MIN=MIN0(MIN,I)
      MAX=MAX0(MAX,I)
71     INP(K)=I
C MAX=MAX VALUE OF ADJUSTED DATA,MIN=MINIMUM
      DO 24 K=1,IHIGH
      XR=DXR*FLOAT(K-1)
C NEW X VALUE
      ALF=ATAN(XR)
      X=1.39*(ALF-ANGRAD)/BM2
      SX=ABS(SIN(X))
      IF(SX.GT.X/2.) GO TO 26
      ANTFAC=1.
      GO TO 27
26     ANTFAC=(X/SX)**4
C GET RANGE NORMALIZED SQUARED
27     RNS=1.+XR*XR
C GET RANGE AND ANTENNA ADJUSTMENT FACTOR
      RADJ=RNS*RNS
C DR= ACTUAL RANGE TO GROUND POINT - ALTITUDE
      DR=ALTUD*(SQRT(RNS)-1.)
      DS=2.*DR/DLT300
C TRUNCATED SAMPLE TIME(MAY BE -)
      KD=DS
      KADJ=K0+KD
C INDEX OVER FOR TIME PULSE
      J=K+IHIGH
      IF(KADJ.GE.LO.AND.KADJ.LT.IHI)GO TO 91
C IF -, FILL IN WITH 0
      INEW(J)=0

```

```

      GO TO 24
91    DX=INP(KADJ+1)-INP(KADJ)
      C INTERPOLATE
      INEW(J)=RADJ*(FLOAT(INP(KADJ))-DX*(DS-FLOAT(KD)))+.5
      MIN=MIN0(MIN,INEW(J))
      MAX=MAX0(MAX,INEW(J))
24    CONTINUE
      C SET FIRST PEAK INDICATOR
      NOPEAK=0
      DO 97 I=1,NFFT
        J=I+IHIGH
        IF(4*INEW(J).LT.MAX) GO TO 95
      C ABOVE THRESH, POSSIBLE PEAK
        IF(INEW(J).GT.INEW(J+1)) GO TO 95
      C DOWNHILL, DOESNT COUNT
        IF(INEW(J+1).LE.INEW(J+2)) GO TO 95
      C STILL UP HILL
        IPKN=J+1
        IF (NOPEAK.EQ.0) GO TO 94
      C FIRST PEAK
        K=IPKN-NOPEAK
        K=MAX0(IONE,K)
        K=MIN0(I256,K)
        PDF(K)=PDF(K)+1.
94    NOPEAK=IPKN
95    X=INEW(J)
        X=SQRT(AMAX1(0.,X))
37    Z(I)=CMPLX(X,0.)
        CALL FOUR1T(Z,NFFT,TBL,IONE)
        DO 98 I=1,NFFT21
98    PAV(I)=CABS(Z(I))*2+PAV(I)
        IF(PRPULS.NE.YES) GO TO 70
        DO 84 K=1,IHIGH
          ANG=DANG*FLOAT(K-1)
          DR=ALTUD*(1./COS(ANG)-1.)
          DS=2.*DR/DLT300
          KD=DS
          KADJ=K0+KD
          J=K+IHIGH2
      C PUT THIS LINEAR ANGLE PLOT 3D IN LINE
        IF(KADJ.GE.LO.AND.KADJ.LT.IHI)GO TO 85
        INEW(J)=0
        GO TO 84
85    DX=INP(KADJ+1)-INP(KADJ)
        INEW(J)=FLOAT(INP(KADJ))+DX*(DS-FLOAT(KD))+.5
        MIN=MIN0(MIN,INEW(J))
        MAX=MAX0(MAX,INEW(J))
84    CONTINUE
        MAX=MIN0(MAX,MAXAMP)
      C FILL IN TOP BLANKS
        IF(MAX.EQ.MAXAMP) GO TO 46
        DO 45 I=MAX,MAXAM1

```

```

45  CALL PLOTIT(IPLLOT,IPLLOT,I3,IZERO)
46  DO 41 I=MIN,MAX
    ICNT=3
    IR=MAX+MIN-I
C  FORCE END=0
    DO 43 K=1,IHIGHU
    IF((INEW(K)-IR)*(INEW(K+1)-IR).GT.0) GO TO 43
C  PULSE POINT FOUND
    ICNT=ICNT+1
    IPLLOT(ICNT)=K-1
43  CONTINUE
    CALL PLOTIT(IPLLOT,IPLLOT,ICNT,IZERO)
41  CONTINUE
    IF(MIN.EQ.0) GO TO 70
C  FILL IN LOWER BLANKS
    DO 47 I=1,MIN
47  CALL PLOTIT(IPLLOT,IPLLOT,I3,IZERO)
70  CONTINUE
78  LAST(1)=0
    PM=0.
    FMAX=1./(2.*DXR*ALTUD)
    WRITE(3,93) FMAX
93  FORMAT(21HLOG10 SPECTRUM,FMAX =,F9.5,6H CYC/M )
    WRITE(3,22)
    DO 96 I=2,NFFT21
96  PM=AMAX1(PM,PAV(I))
    CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,I6,ISPAC)
    DO 99 I=1,NFFT21
    IPLLOT(1)=1399.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(1.E-5,PAV(I)/PM))/5.+1.)+.5
    DO 99 J=1,IRPT
99  CALL PLOTIT(IPLLOT,LAST,IONE,IONE)
    DELTX=DXR*ALTUD
    WRITE(3,73) DELTX
73  FORMAT(30H1LOG OF PROB(SPACING),DELTA X=,F9.5)
    WRITE(3,22)
    CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,I6,ISPAC)
    SUM=0.
    DO 82 I=1,256
82  SUM=SUM+PDF(I)
    DO 83 I=1,256
    PDF(I)=PDF(I)/SUM
    IDAT=280.*(ALOG10(AMAX1(.00001,PDF(I)))+5.)+.5
    DO 83 J=1,IRPT
83  CALL PLOTIT(IDAT,IDAT,IONE,IM1)
    STOP
    END

.U  EXT FUNC
IPARM  INT4  VAR
IHEDCK INT4  VAR
IHED   INT4  VAR
INN    INT2  VAR
INP    INT2  VAR

```

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JAT	REAL VAR
ISTAT	INT2 VAR
IPLOT	INT2 VAR
LAST	INT2 VAR
PULSE	REAL VAR
VAR	REAL VAR
PDF	REAL VAR
IGRD	INT2 VAR
INEW	INT2 VAR
TBL	REAL VAR
Z	CMPLX VAR
CMPLX	EXT FUNC
PAV	REAL VAR
IONE	INT2 VAR
IZERO	INT2 VAR
I8	INT2 VAR
ITWO	INT2 VAR
I3	INT2 VAR
I256	INT2 VAR
ISPAC	INT2 VAR
IRPT	INT2 VAR
MAXPLS	INT2 VAR
IBIG	INT2 VAR
IAMP	INT2 VAR
DELTAT	REAL VAR
NFFT	INT2 VAR
LU	INT2 VAR
YES	REAL VAR
DTOR	REAL VAR
DLT300	REAL VAR
I6	INT2 VAR
IM1	INT2 VAR
SYSIO	EXT FUNC
FOUR1T	EXT FUNC
NFFT21	INT2 VAR
40	LABEL
@H	EXT FUNC
50	LABEL
PRPULS	REAL VAR
4	LABEL
5	LABEL
30	LABEL
31	LABEL
ANGLE	REAL VAR
BEAM	REAL VAR
ALTUD	REAL VAR
ANGRAD	REAL VAR
BMRAD	REAL VAR
BM2	REAL VAR
ANGMIN	REAL VAR
AMAX1	EXT FUNC
ANGMAX	REAL VAR

JXR	REAL VAR
SIN	EXT FUNC
COS	EXT FUNC
DANG	REAL VAR
42	LABEL
I	INT2 VAR
60	LABEL
1	LABEL
2	LABEL
IFILE	INT2 VAR
7	LABEL
IBLKS	INT2 VAR
IRECS	INT2 VAR
IDOCS	INT2 VAR
IDATS	INT2 VAR
LO	INT2 VAR
IHI	INT2 VAR
IDOCS1	INT2 VAR
IREC2	INT2 VAR
IDATS2	INT2 VAR
MAX0	EXT FUNC
MAX02	EXT FUNC
MIN0	EXT FUNC
MIN02	EXT FUNC
IHIGH	INT2 VAR
IHIGH2	INT2 VAR
IHIGHU	INT2 VAR
SAMPS	REAL VAR
.W	EXT FUNC
DUR	REAL VAR
IBEG	INT2 VAR
KTOT	INT2 VAR
9	LABEL
IIII	INT2 VAR
128	LABEL
80	LABEL
28	LABEL
228	LABEL
81	LABEL
BYTOHW	EXT FUNC
100	LABEL
17	LABEL
K	INT2 VAR
X	REAL VAR
200	LABEL
SUM	REAL VAR
8	LABEL
XMAX	REAL VAR
10	LABEL
6	LABEL
3	LABEL
20	LABEL

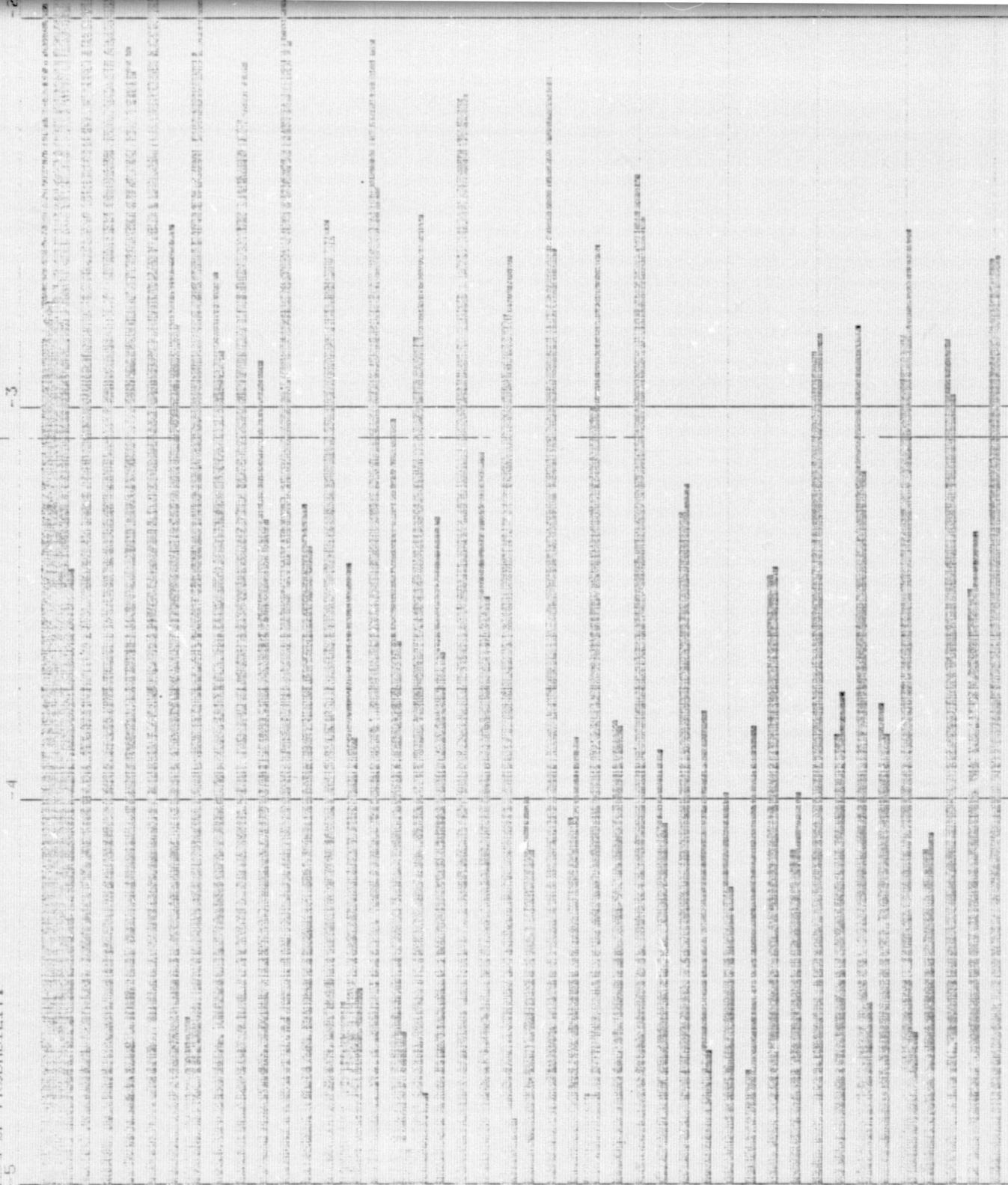
21 LABEL
22 LABEL
SETGRD EXT FUNC
12 LABEL
IDAT INT2 VAR
ALOG10 EXT FUNC
.Y EXT FUNC
J INT2 VAR
PLOTIT EXT FUNC
63 LABEL
PK REAL VAR
XTOT REAL VAR
61 LABEL
.R EXT FUNC
KSTART INT2 VAR
DELTAR REAL VAR
DELTAS REAL VAR
KEND INT2 VAR
151 LABEL
PD0 REAL VAR
51 LABEL
KZERO INT2 VAR
52 LABEL
XZERO REAL VAR
64 LABEL
SCALE REAL VAR
62 LABEL
SQRT EXT FUNC
72 LABEL
DRSTRT REAL VAR
K0 INT2 VAR
IFIX EXT FUNC
DTOT REAL VAR
FLOAT EXT FUNC
FLOAT2 EXT FUNC
25 LABEL
KSET INT2 VAR
48 LABEL
XR REAL VAR
RNS REAL VAR
DR REAL VAR
DS REAL VAR
KD INT2 VAR
KADJ INT2 VAR
58 LABEL
49 LABEL
57 LABEL
ANGTOT REAL VAR
66 LABEL
67 LABEL
ANG REAL VAR
.8 LABEL

69	LABEL
79	LABEL
65	LABEL
.H	EXT FUNC
89	LABEL
77	LABEL
MAXAMP	INT2 VAR
MAXAM1	INT2 VAR
TIMINC	REAL VAR
ITMINC	INT2 VAR
70	LABEL
78	LABEL
MAX	INT2 VAR
MIN	INT2 VAR
71	LABEL
24	LABEL
ALF	REAL VAR
ATAN	EXT FUNC
SX	REAL VAR
ABS	EXT FUNC
26	LABEL
ANTFAC	REAL VAR
27	LABEL
RADJ	REAL VAR
91	LABEL
DX	REAL VAR
40PEAK	INT2 VAR
97	LABEL
95	LABEL
IPKN	INT2 VAR
94	LABEL
\$P	EXT FUNC
98	LABEL
CABS	EXT FUNC
84	LABEL
85	LABEL
46	LABEL
45	LABEL
41	LABEL
ICNT	INT2 VAR
IR	INT2 VAR
43	LABEL
47	LABEL
PM	REAL VAR
FMAX	REAL VAR
93	LABEL
96	LABEL
99	LABEL
DELTX	REAL VAR
73	LABEL
82	LABEL
83	LABEL

3 EXT FUNC
.V EXT FUNC

0000 ERRORS: FORTRAN V LEVEL 1 R03-00

ALTITUDE = 1200, II DURATION FROM HADR = 2164, M
 4.863
 DR22/75 3/9/75, LINE=5, RUN=1, EPLANE STICK, ALI=6KFI,
 FILE 18.0 DEGREES 400.00 PTS. IN, ALTITUDE= 1800,
 1024 BLOCKS, LIMITS= 400
 1.0% OF PROBABILITY
 -5

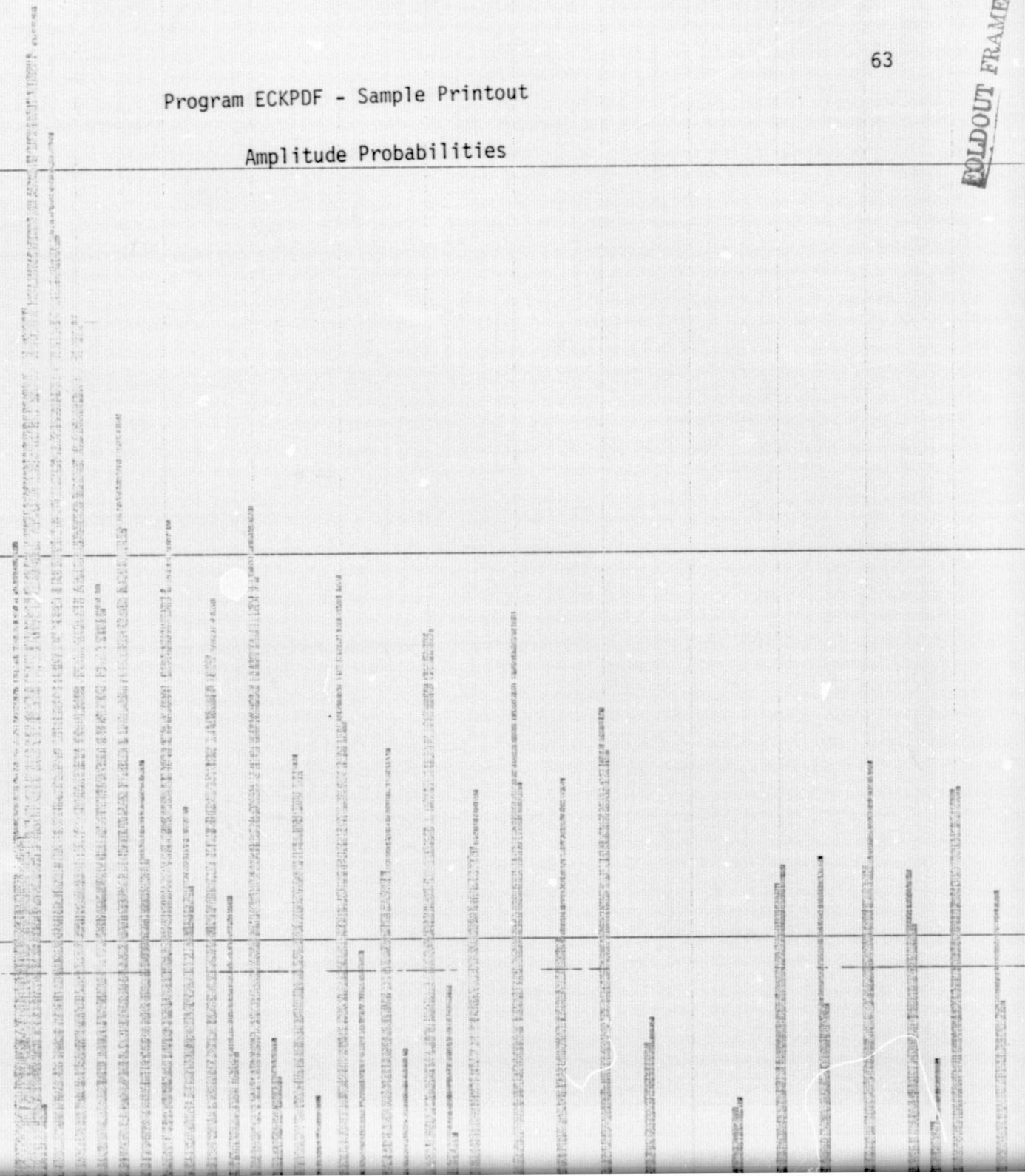


M

REF 400.00 PTS. IN. ALTITUDE 1800.

-3

-2

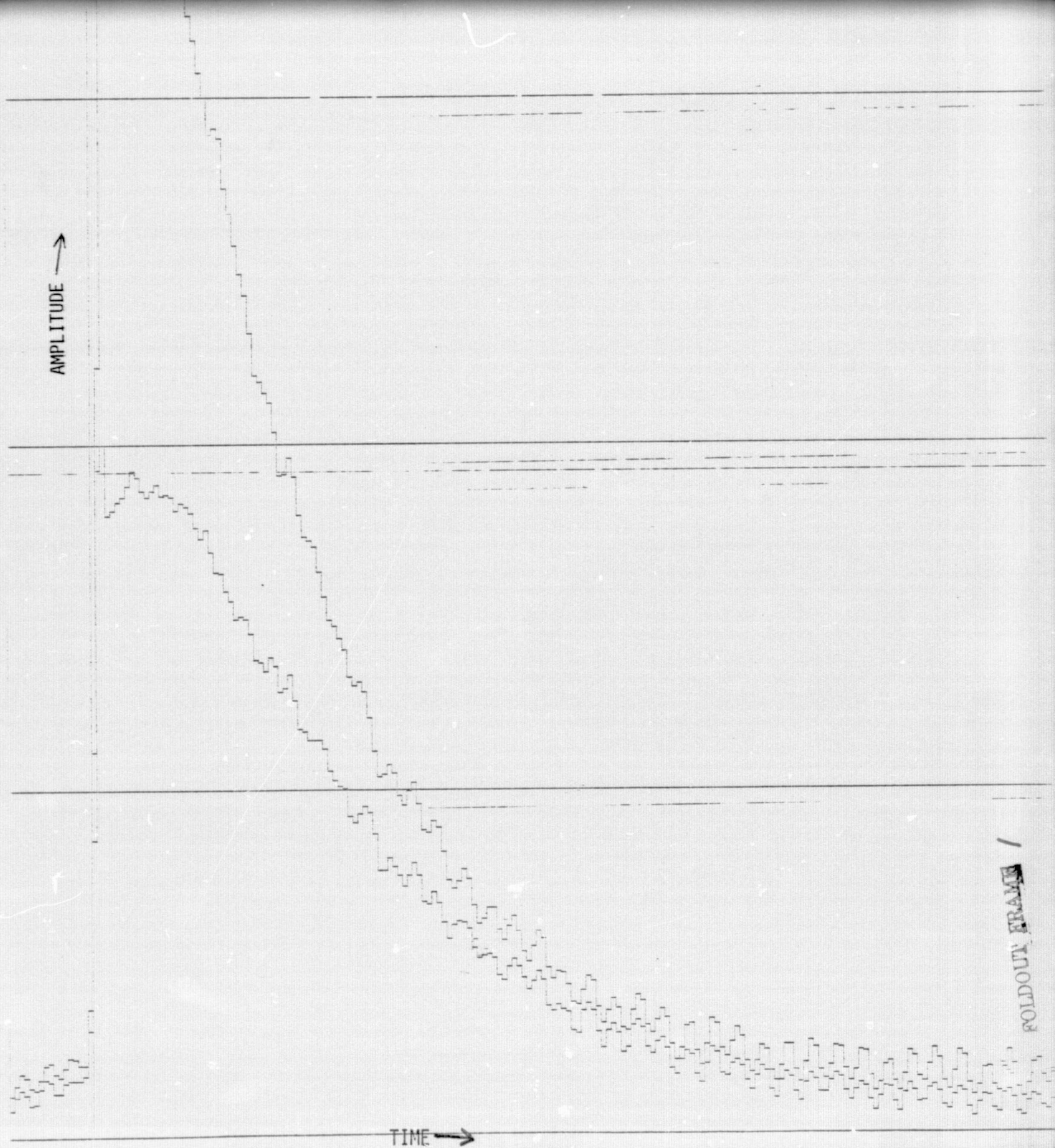


Program ECKPDF - Sample Printout Amplitude Probabilities

AMPLITUDE →

TIME →

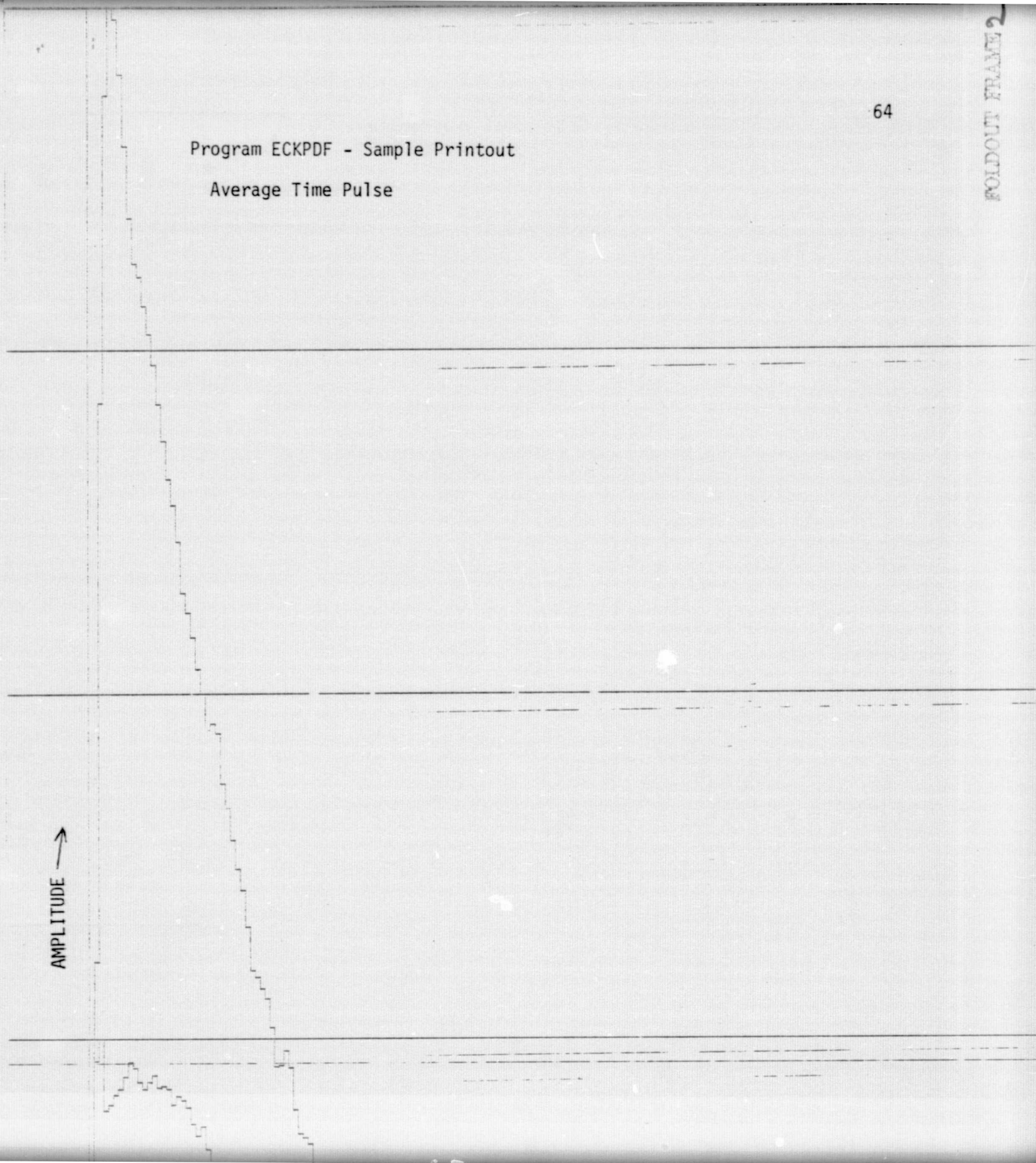
FOLDOUT FRAME /



Program ECKPDF - Sample Printout

Average Time Pulse

AMPLITUDE →



ALTITUDE = 1800. H. DIRECTION FROM BOAT = 214. H.

AMPLITUDE →

RANGE →

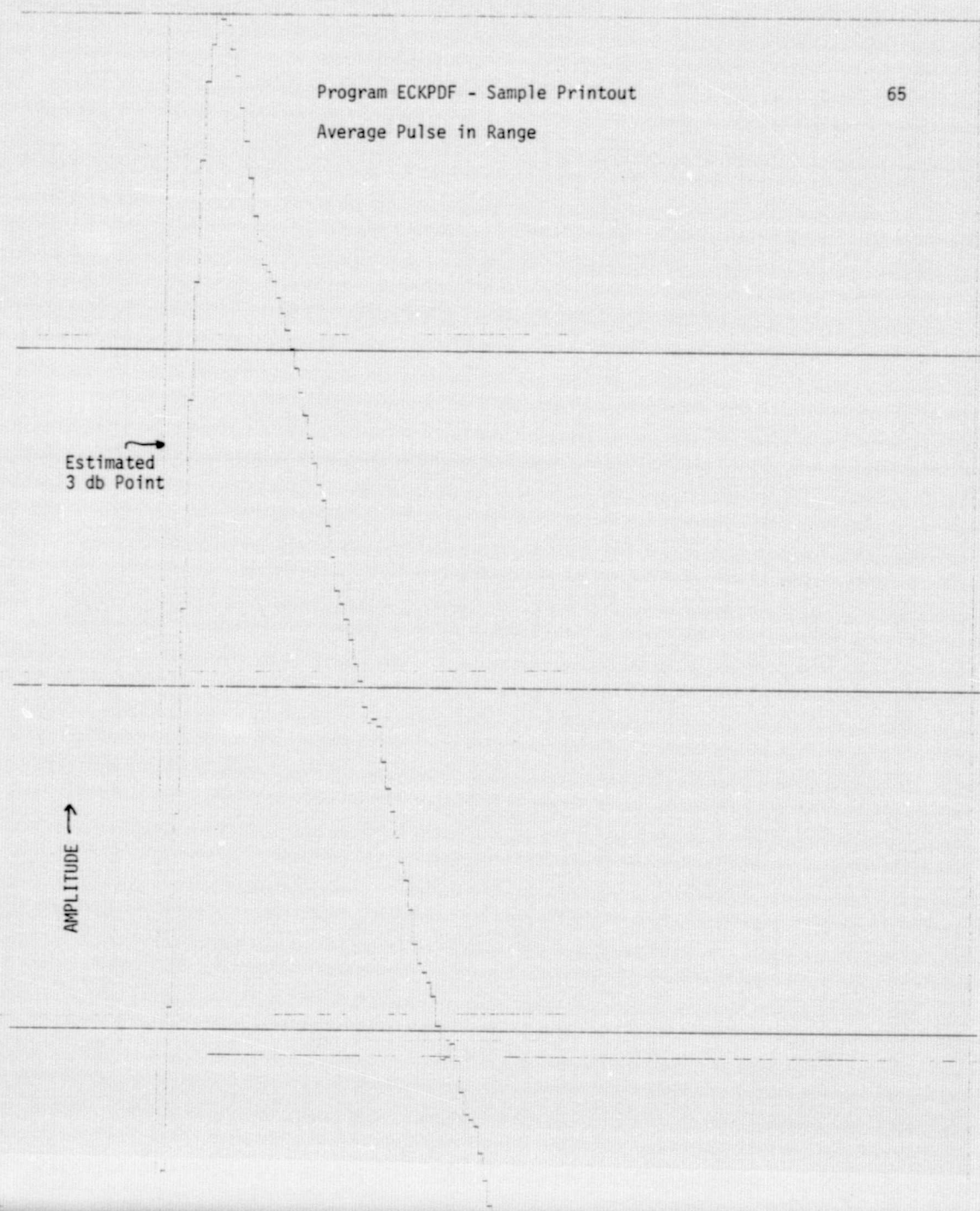
Program ECKPDF - Sample Printout

65

Average Pulse in Range

Estimated
3 db Point

AMPLITUDE →



0 16
62.01 DEGREES

AMPLITUDE →

ANGLE →

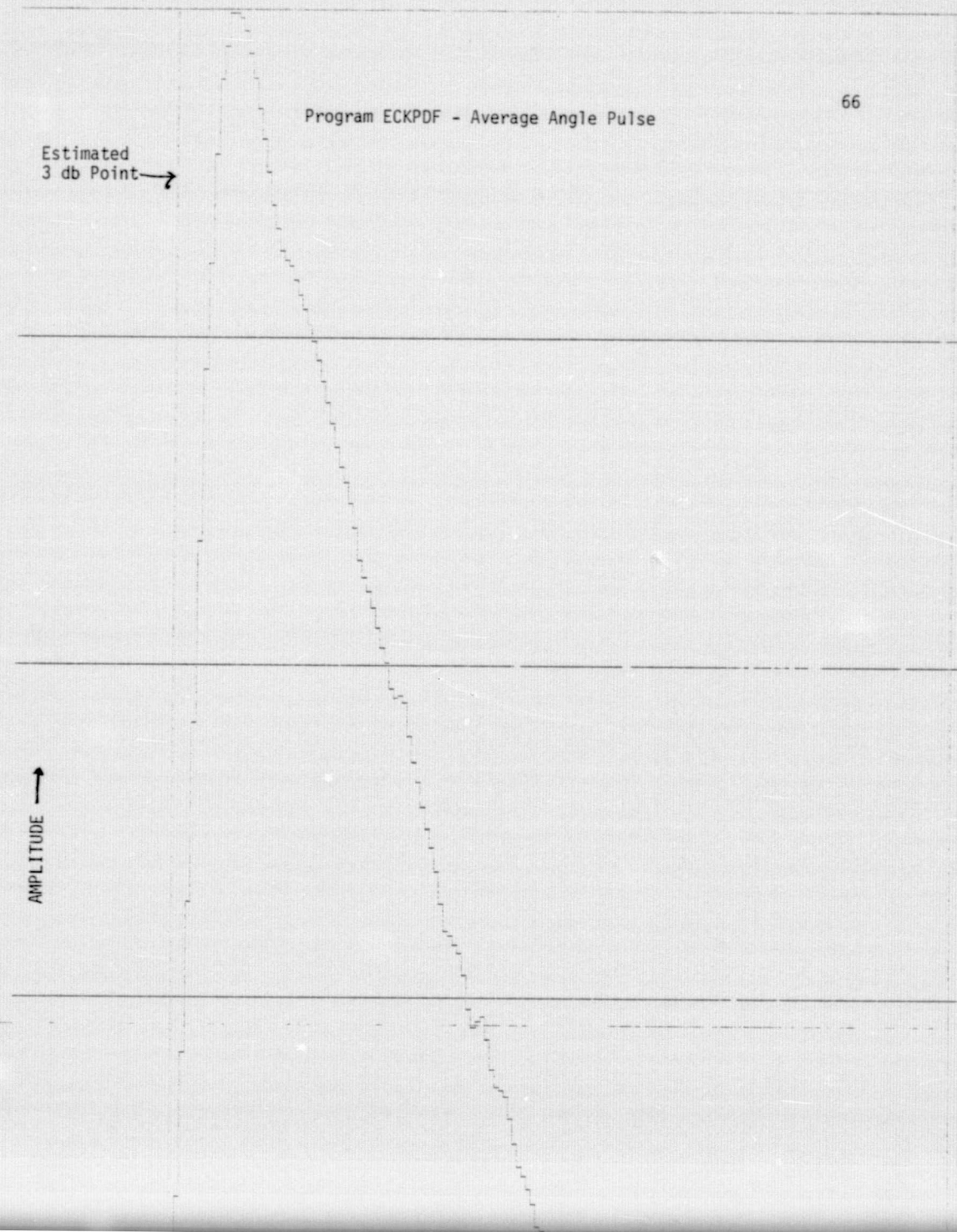
FOLDOUT FRAME 1

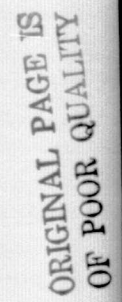
Program ECKPDF - Average Angle Pulse

66

Estimated
3 db Point →

↑
AMPLITUDE





FOLDOUT FRAME

Program ECKPDF - Sample Printout

67

Average Power Spectrum

POWER →

-2

-3

21/3, H

LOG OF PROX SPACING, DELTA X = 5.40322

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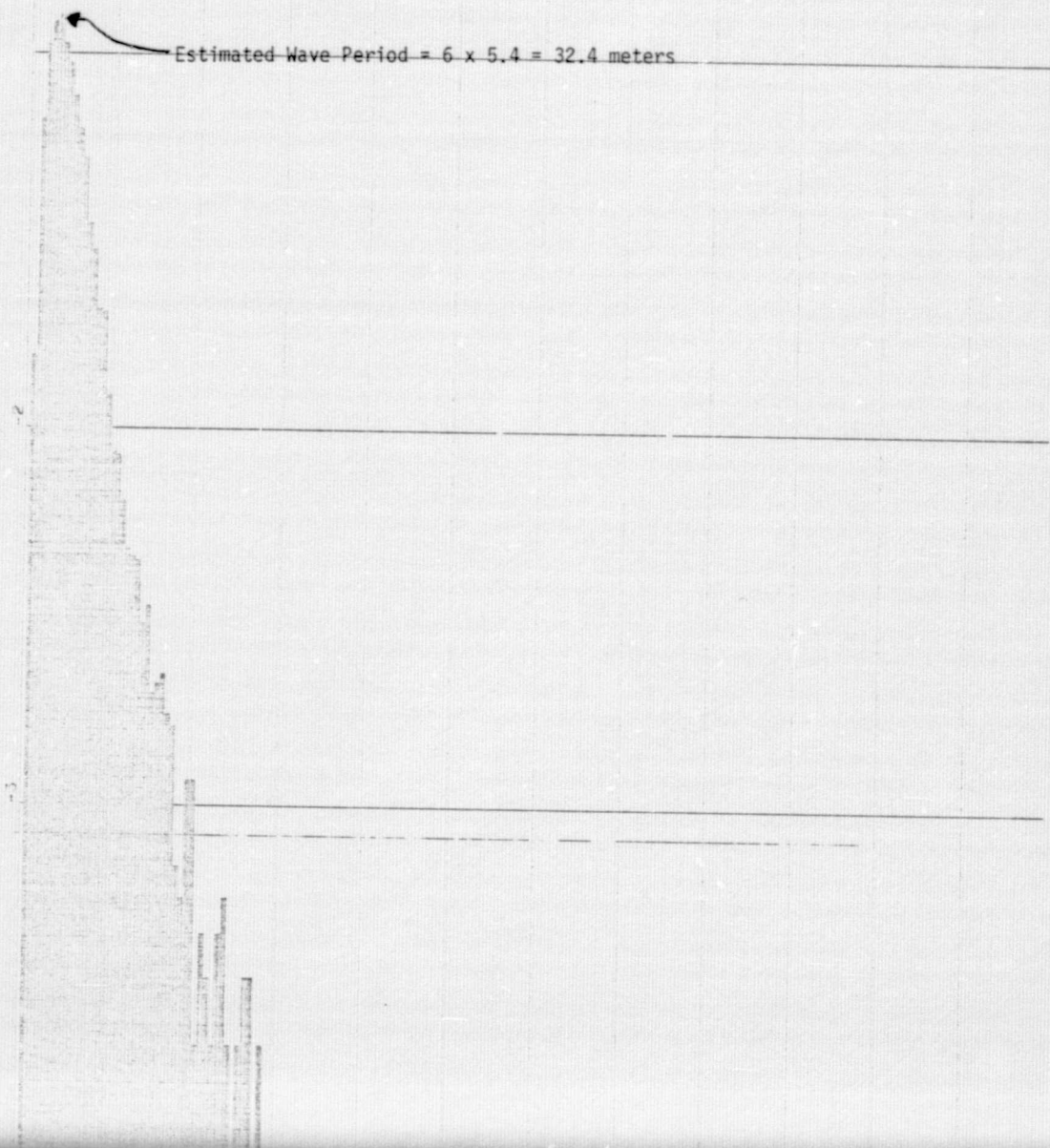
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Program ECKPDF - Sample Printout

Interpeak Time Histogram

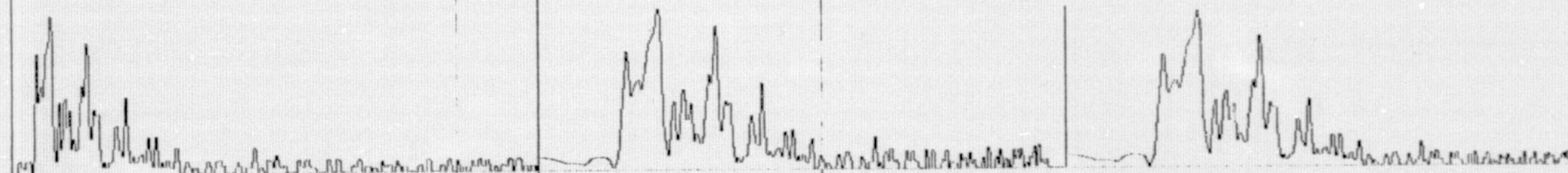
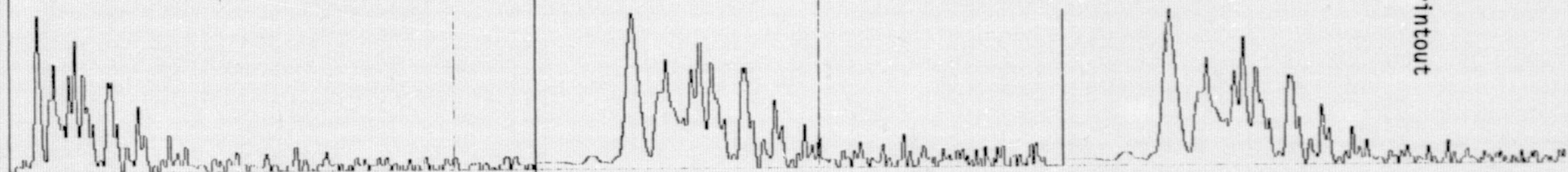
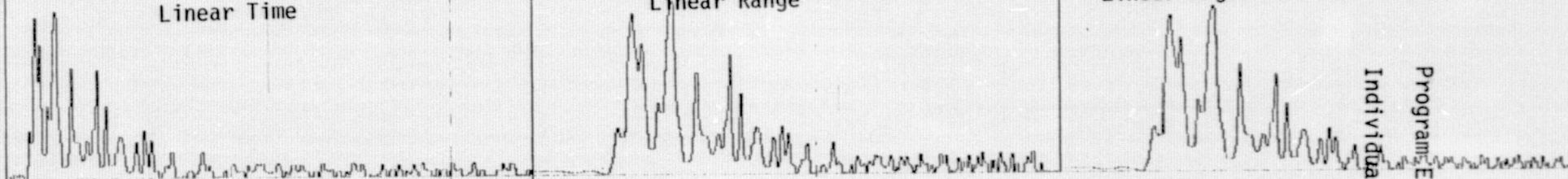


Linear Time

Linear Range

Linear Angle

Program ECKPDF - Sample Printout
Individual Pulses



Appendix F
SHORT PULSE RADAR SIMULATION
Program Listing and Sample Printouts

Program SIMUL - Program Listing

71

PAGE 0001

```

$ASSM
SIMUL PR0G 2 D SH0RT PULSE SCATTER SIMULATION LDD 2/76
ERLST
$F0RT
C PROGRAM TO SIMULATE A MODIFICATION OF EQN (4) IN THE TIME
C DOMAIN OF "SPECTRUM OF POWER---" BY LEVINE OF AUG 1974
C THE STATIONARY POINTS ARE FOUND FOR A GIVEN SURFACE
C USING FFT TECHNIQUES
C BOTH A SINUSOIDAL AND A GAUSSIAN SURFACE
C COMPONENT ARE ALLOWED. THE SURFACE
C IS GENERATED IN THE FREQUENCY DOMAIN
C TO GET THE DESIRED SPECTRUM. THE
C RANDOM SURFACE IS PIERCE-MOSKOWITZ
C WITH GIVEN PEAK FREQUENCY AND
C RMS VALUE AS INPUT. THE SINUSOIDAL
C PART HAS THE SAME PERIOD BUT ANY
C OTHER CHOSEN RMS VALUE.
C PROGRAM BY TECHN0-SCIENCES, INC 1976
C
C
C IMPLICIT INTEGER*2 (I-N)
C INTEGER*4 IRAN
C COMPLEX Z(1024), ZD(1024), ZDD(1024), CMPLX, CONJG
C COMPLEX W, Z2
C DIMENSION TBL(513), IGRD(21), IPL0T(21), LAST(31)
C DIMENSION RANGE(1024), CR00T(1024)
C EQUIVALENCE (RANGE(1), Z(1)), (CR00T(1), ZDD(1))
C TAN(X)=SIN(X)/COS(X)
C SPEC(X)=PIERSON-MOSKOWITZ SPECTRUM
C SPEC(X)=A2*EXP(-AMIN1(130., BG2U4/(X*X)))/(X**3)
C X=ANGULAR SURFACE FREQUENCY
C IRAN=RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
C GAUSSIAN PULSE SHAPE
C PULSE(X)=EXP(-((X/SIGPLS)**2)/2.)
C (SIN(X)/X)**2=ANTENNA POWERGAIN PATTERN
C GAIN(X)=(SIN(X/ANGVAL)/AMAX1(ABS(X/ANGVAL), 1.E-8))**2
C DATA SIGTIM/.006/
C DATA IRAN/1234521/
C DATA NFFT/1024/
C DATA LU/3/
C DATA P2/6.2831853/
C DATA C.DT.PULSTM.F0/300.,.00125.,.01,13900./
C C=SPEED OF LIGHT.DT=TIME INCR.PULSTM=PULSE DURATION
C DATA I3/3/
C DATA I4/4/
C DTOR =DEGREES TO RADIANS CONVERSION
C DATA DTOR/.01745329/
C DATA IONE,IBIG/1,30000/
C DATA IGDPTS/7/
C W0=F0*P2
C NFFT2=NFFT/2
C NFFT21=NFFT2+1

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

25  WRITE(0.25)
    FORMAT(33HENTER RMS SINUSOIDAL(M.),
1RMS RANDOM P-M)(M.),PERIOD(M.)(F8) )
26  READ(0.26) RMSSIN,RMSRAN,PERIOD
    FORMAT(8F8)
    WRITE(0.27)
27  FORMAT(33HENTER RC 3DB CUTOFF PULSE DUR(F8) )
    READ(0.28) FOTS
    WRITE(0.31)
31  FORMAT(30H WAVE REPEATS,PULSE REPEATS(I5))
    READ(0.32) IRPTW,IRPTP
32  FORMAT(8I5)
    WRITE(0.41)
41  FORMAT(11H BLOCKS?(I5))
    READ(0.32) IBLKS
    RH0=EXP(-P2*FOTS*DT/PULSTM)
    RH01=SQRT(1.-RH0*RH0)
    BG2U4=P2*P2*1.5/(PERIOD*PERIOD)
    A2=P2*RMSRAN*RMSRAN*BG2U4
    ALTUD=2000.
    C2=C/2.
C  CONVERT FROM PULSE TIME SIGMA TO RANGE SIGMA
    SIGPLS=SIGTIM*C2
C  RNGINC=ASSUMED PULSE START,END POINT
    RNGINC=6.*SIGPLS
    ANGLIN=18.
    ANGCTR=ANGLIN*DTOR
    BWWITH=26.
    ANG3DB=BWWITH*DTOR/2.
    ANGMAX=ANGCTR+ANG3DB
    ANGMIN=ANGCTR-ANG3DB
    ANGVAL=ANG3DB/1.39
    Y0=ALTUD*TAN(ANGMIN)
C  SET UP GRID
    GDINC=1399./FL0AT(IGDPTS-1)
    DO 5 I=1,IGDPTS
5    IGRD(I)=FL0AT(I-1)*GDINC+.5
    Y3DB=ALTUD*(TAN(ANGMAX)-TAN(ANGMIN))
    DY=Y3DB/FL0AT(NFFT)
    DY2=DY/2.
    Y02=Y0-DY2
C  DF*DY=1/NFFT
    DF=1./Y3DB
    RTDF=SQRT(DF)
    DW=P2*DF
C  DW=DELTA OMEGA,DF=DELTA FREQ
C  SET UP FFT TABLE
    CALL F0URIT(2,NFFT,TBL,0)
C  SET BLOCK COUNTER TO ZERO BEFORE LOOPING
    ICOUNT=0
C  SET UP RANDOM PART OF WAVE TRANSFORM WITH SPECTRUM SPEC(X)
C  DC PARTS=0

```

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```

40  Z(1)=CMPLX(0.,0.)
    ZDD(1)=CMPLX(0.,0.)
    ZDD(1)=CMPLX(0.,0.)
    D0 1 I=2,NFFT21
    X=FL0AT(I-1)*DW
    Z(I)=CMPLX(SQRT(SPEC(X))*RANDG(IRAN),0.)*RTDF
1   CONTINUE
    IFREQ=Y3DB/PERIOD+.5
C SET UP NON-RANDOM WAVE COMPONENT
    Z(IFREQ)=Z(IFREQ)+CMPLX(RMSSIN/SQRT(2.),0.)
C SET UP FOR PLOT SCALE FACTORS
    SCALE=RMSSIN**2
    X=FL0AT(IFREQ-1)*DW
    SCALE1=SCALE*X*X
    SCALE2=SCALE1*X*X
    D0 2 I=2,NFFT21
    X=FL0AT(I-1)*DW
    XX=SPEC(X)*2.*DF
    SCALE=SCALE+XX
    XX=XX*X*X
    SCALE1=SCALE1+XX
    XX=XX*X*X
    SCALE2=SCALE2+XX
    W=CMPLX(0.,X)
    ZD(I)=W*Z(I)
    ZDD(I)=W*ZD(I)
2   CONTINUE
    SCALE=SQRT(SCALE)
    SCALE1=SQRT(SCALE1)
    SCALE2=SQRT(SCALE2)
    D0 3 I=2,NFFT21
    IC=NFFT+2-I
    Z(IC)=CONJG(Z(I))
    ZD(IC)=CONJG(ZD(I))
    ZDD(IC)=CONJG(ZDD(I))
3   CONTINUE
    CALL FOURIT(E,NFFT,TBL,I0NE)
    CALL FOURIT(ZD,NFFT,TBL,I0NE)
    CALL FOURIT(ZDD,NFFT,TBL,I0NE)
C FIND STATIONARY POINTS ASSUMING LINEAR INTERPOLATION
C AND PLOT Z(Y), FIRST&2D DERIVATIVES
    CALL SETGRD(LU,IGRD,IGDPTS,IBIG)
    TMDIF=(Y02+DY)/ALTUD - REAL(ZD(1))
    K=0
    D0 4 I=1,NFFT
    Y=FL0AT(I)*DY+Y02
    TANHT=Y/ALTUD
    TANALF=REAL(ZD(I))
    TANDIF=TANHT-TANALF
    IF (TANDIF*TMDIF.GT.0.) GO TO 6
    DLT=TMDIF/(TMDIF-TANDIF)
    DLT1=1.-DLT

```

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```

Y=Y+DLT*DY
HEIGHT=REAL(Z(I-1))*DLT1+DLT*REAL(Z(I))
DERIV=REAL(ZD(I-1))*DLT1+DLT*TANALF
DERIV2=REAL(ZDD(I-1))*DLT1+DLT*REAL(ZDD(I))
K=K+1
RANGE(K)=SQRT(Y*Y+(ALTUD-HEIGHT)**2)
ANG=ATAN(DERIV)
RADCRV=((1.+DERIV*DERIV)**1.5)/DERIV2
CR00T(K)=SQRT(ABS(RADCRV/(RADCRV-RANGE(K))*RANGE(K)))
CR00T(K)=CR00T(K)*GAIN(ANG-ANGCTR)
CONTINUE
6 IF(IRPTW.EQ.0)GO TO 4
IPL0T(1)=20.*REAL(Z(I))/SCALE+233.5
IPL0T(2)=20.*REAL(ZD(I))/SCALE1+700.
IPL0T(4)=20.*TANTHT/SCALE1+700.
IPL0T(3)=20.*REAL(ZDD(I))/SCALE2+1167.5
D0 30 J=1,IRPTW
C REPEAT TO SPREAD SCALE
30 CALL PLOTIT(IPL0T, LAST, I4, I0NE)
4 TMDIF=TANDIF
NUM=K
C REORDER IN INCREASING RANGE
10 D0 7 K=2, NUM
IF(RANGE(K-1).GT.RANGE(K)) GO TO 8
CONTINUE
GO TO 9
8 X=RANGE(K)
RANGE(K)=RANGE(K-1)
RANGE(K-1)=X
X=CR00T(K)
CR00T(K)=CR00T(K-1)
CR00T(K-1)=X
GO TO 10
9 CONTINUE
C GENERATE OUTPUTS NOW
TIME=(RANGE(1)-RNGINC)/C2
Y=0.
LAST(1)=0
IPL0T(1)=0
WRITE(3,21)
21 FORMAT(1H0)
11 TIME=TIME+DT
RG=C2*TIME
C RG=RANGE FOR PULSE CENTER
C RGMAX, RGMIN=START END
RGMAX=RG+RNGINC
RGMIN=RG-RNGINC
C FIND REFLECTOR LIMITS, MINV, MAXV
C I.E. THOSE IN THE RANGE BIN
D0 12 I=1, NUM
IF(RANGE(I).GE.RGMIN) GO TO 13
12 CONTINUE

```

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```

ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
IF(ICOUNT.LT.IBLKS) GO TO 40
STOP
13 MINV=I
DO 14 I=MINV,NUM
IF(RANGE(I).GT.RGMAX) GO TO 15
14 CONTINUE
I=NUM+1
MAXV=I-1
ZZ=CMPLX(0.,0.)
C GENERATE OUTPUTS
C & PLOT THEM
IF(MAXV.LT.MINV)GO TO 20
DO 15 I=MINV,MAXV
ANG=WO*(RANGE(I)-RANGE(MINV))/C2
W=CMPLX(COS(ANG),SIN(ANG))
ZZ=ZZ+CR00T(I)*PULSE(RANGE(I)-RG)*W
16 CONTINUE
C FILTER
20 X=RH0*Y+RH01*(CABS(ZZ)**2)
Y=X
IF(IRPTP.EQ.0)GO TO 11
IPL0T(1)=1400.*X*ALTUD
DO 24 I=1,IRPTP
24 CALL PLOTIT(IPL0T, LAST, I0NE, I0NE)
18 FORMAT(1H,4E18,8,4I7)
GO TO 11
END

```

```

.U EXT FUNC
IRAN INT4 VAR
WIND CMPX VAR
WIND CMPX VAR
EDD CMPX VAR
CMPLX EXT FUNC
CONJG EXT FUNC
W CMPX VAR
ZZ CMPX VAR
TBL REAL VAR
IGRD INT2 VAR
IPL0T INT2 VAR
LAST INT2 VAR
RANGE REAL VAR
CR00T REAL VAR
TAN STATE FN
.Q EXT FUNC
.P EXT FUNC
X0 FORM PAR
SIN EXT FUNC
COS EXT FUNC
SPEC STATE FN
X0 FORM PAR
A2 REAL VAR

```

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EXP	EXT FUNC
AMIN1	EXT FUNC
BG2U4	REAL VAR
.R	EXT FUNC
PULSE	STATE FN
X	FORM PAR
SIGPLS	REAL VAR
GAIN	STATE FN
X	FORM PAR
ANGVAL	REAL VAR
AMAX1	EXT FUNC
ABS	EXT FUNC
SIGTIM	REAL VAR
NFFT	INT2 VAR
LU	INT2 VAR
F2	REAL VAR
C	REAL VAR
DT	REAL VAR
PULSTM	REAL VAR
F0	REAL VAR
I3	INT2 VAR
I4	INT2 VAR
DTOR	REAL VAR
IONE	INT2 VAR
IBIG	INT2 VAR
IGDPTS	INT2 VAR
W0	REAL VAR
NFFT2	INT2 VAR
NFFT21	INT2 VAR
25	LABEL
GH	EXT FUNC
26	LABEL
RMSSIN	REAL VAR
RMSRAN	REAL VAR
PERIOD	REAL VAR
27	LABEL
FOTS	REAL VAR
31	LABEL
32	LABEL
IRPTW	INT2 VAR
IRPTP	INT2 VAR
41	LABEL
IBLKS	INT2 VAR
RH0	REAL VAR
RH01	REAL VAR
SQRT	EXT FUNC
ALTUD	REAL VAR
C2	REAL VAR
RNGINC	REAL VAR
ANGLIN	REAL VAR
ANGCTR	REAL VAR
BMWITH	REAL VAR

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
DE POOR QUALITY

ANG3DB	REAL	VAR
ANGMAX	REAL	VAR
ANGMIN	REAL	VAR
YD	REAL	VAR
GDINC	REAL	VAR
FL0AT	EXT	FUNC
FL0AT2	EXT	FUNC
S	LABEL	
I	INT2	VAR
.Y	EXT	FUNC
Y3DB	REAL	VAR
DY	REAL	VAR
DY2	REAL	VAR
YD2	REAL	VAR
DF	REAL	VAR
RTDF	REAL	VAR
DW	REAL	VAR
FOUR1T	EXT	FUNC
IC0UNT	INT2	VAR
40	LABEL	
\$P	EXT	FUNC
1	LABEL	
X	REAL	VAR
RANDG	EXT	FUNC
\$M	EXT	FUNC
IFREQ	INT2	VAR
\$L	EXT	FUNC
\$A	EXT	FUNC
SCALE	REAL	VAR
SCALE1	REAL	VAR
SCALE2	REAL	VAR
2	LABEL	
XX	REAL	VAR
\$K	EXT	FUNC
3	LABEL	
IC	INT2	VAR
SETGRD	EXT	FUNC
TMDIF	REAL	VAR
REAL	EXT	FUNC
K	INT2	VAR
4	LABEL	
Y	REAL	VAR
TANTHT	REAL	VAR
TANALF	REAL	VAR
TANDIF	REAL	VAR
6	LABEL	
DLT	REAL	VAR
DLT1	REAL	VAR
HEIGHT	REAL	VAR
DERIV	REAL	VAR
DERIV2	REAL	VAR
ANG	REAL	VAR

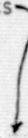
ATAN	EXT FUNC
RADCRV	REAL VAR
.A	EXT FUNC
30	LABEL
J	INT2 VAR
PL0TIT	EXT FUNC
NUM	INT2 VAR
10	LABEL
7	LABEL
8	LABEL
9	LABEL
TIME	REAL VAR
21	LABEL
11	LABEL
RG	REAL VAR
RGMAX	REAL VAR
RGMIN	REAL VAR
12	LABEL
13	LABEL
.S	EXT FUNC
MINV	INT2 VAR
14	LABEL
15	LABEL
MAXV	INT2 VAR
20	LABEL
16	LABEL
CABS	EXT FUNC
24	LABEL
18	LABEL
.V	EXT FUNC

0000 ERRORS

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Simulated Surface Second Derivative

Intersection Defines Specular Points



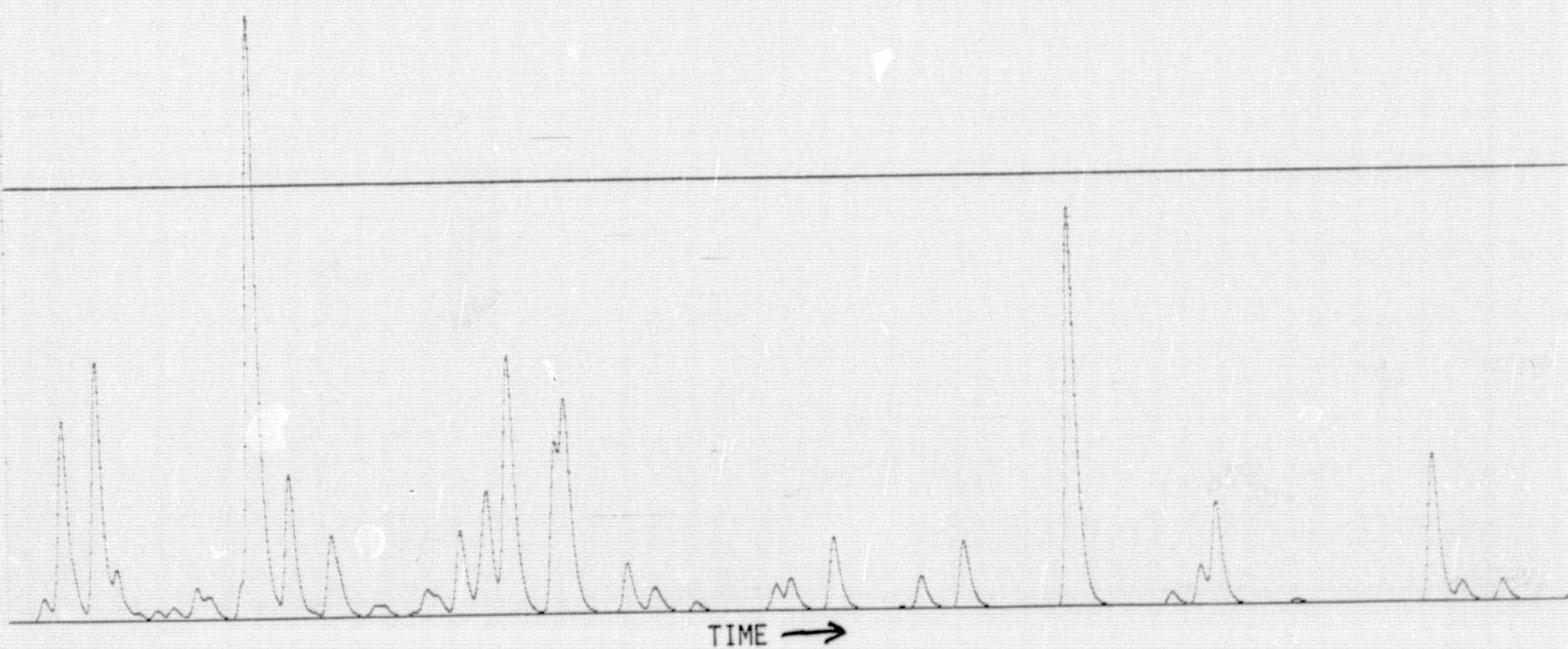
Simulated Surface First Derivative

Simulated Surface

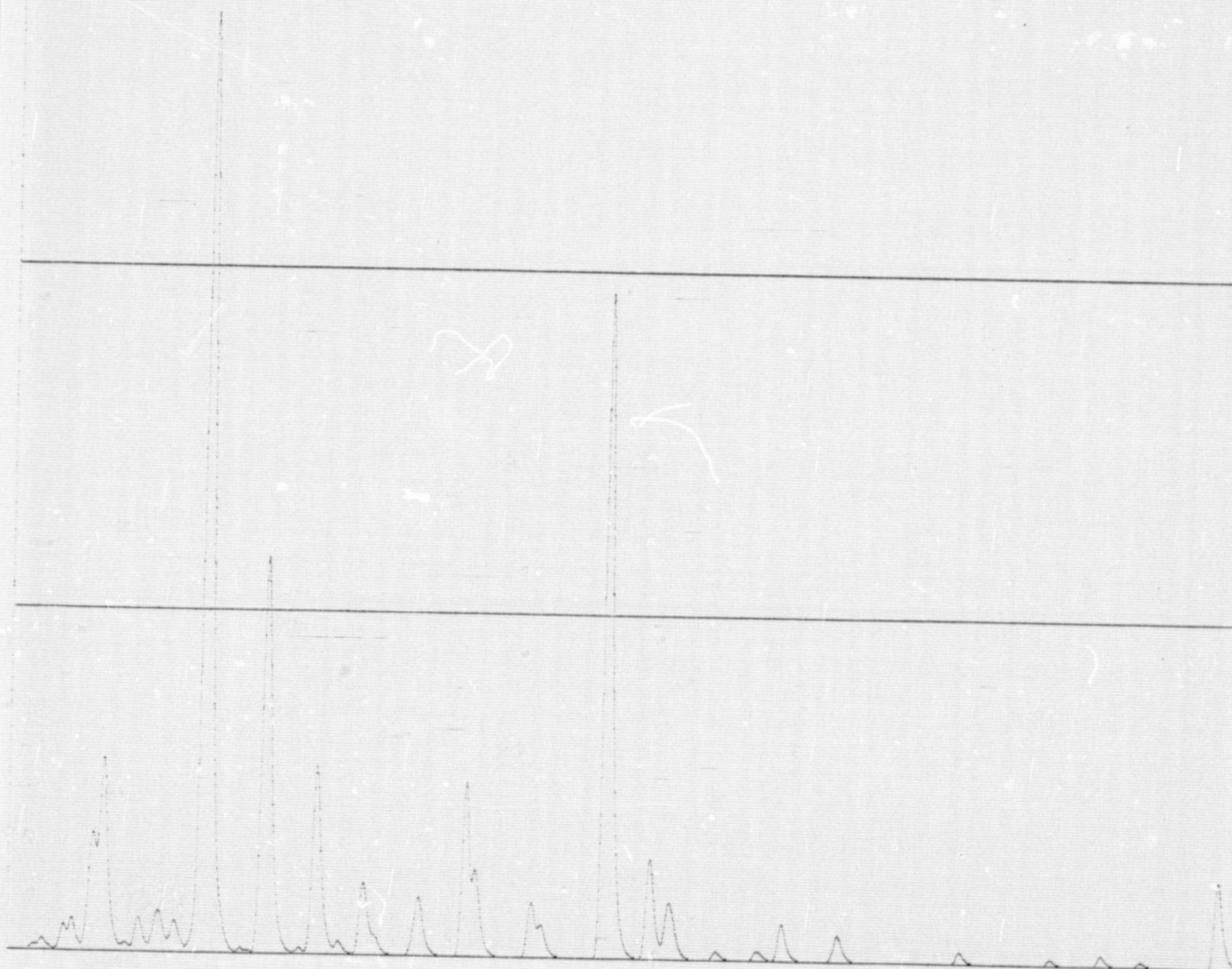
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RANGE →

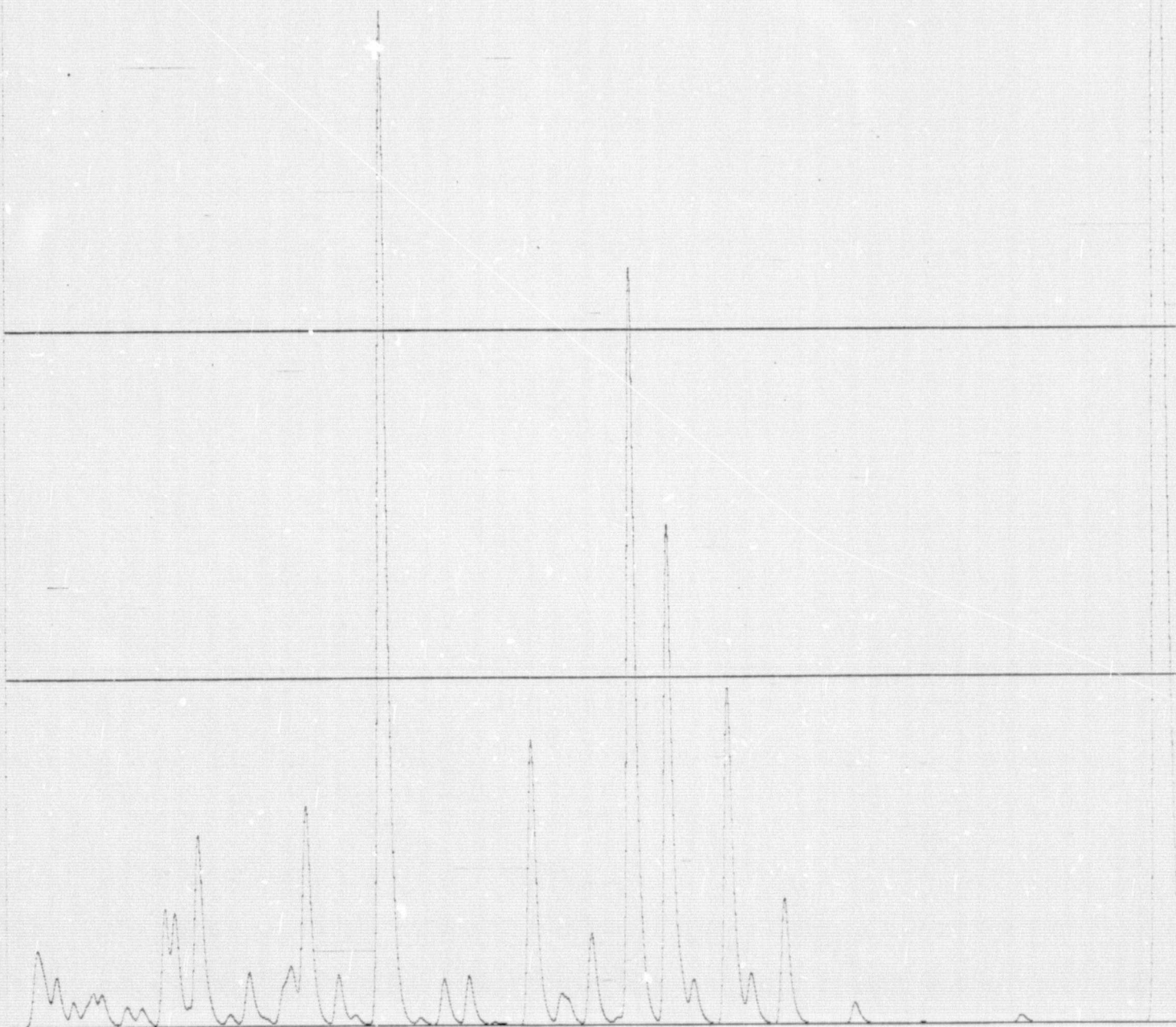
Program SIMUL - Sample Pulse



Program SIMUL - Sample Pulse



Program SIMUL Sample Pulse



Appendix G
SUBROUTINES
Program Listings

PROGRAM TO PLOT DATA LDD 1.7.8

Program PLOTIT

PAGE 1

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PRG= PLOTITX 03-063R00M31

```

      *****
      PROGRAM TO PLOT DATA LDD 1.7.8
      PRG= PLOTITX 03-063R00M31

      *****
      * SCRAP
      * ENTRIES AT SETGRD AND PLOTIT
      * FORTRAN CALLABLE. SETGRD MUST BE CALLED
      * FIRST TO SET UP GRID PLOTTING. CALL IS:
      * CALL SETGRD(LU, IGRID(1), NGRID, NXSPACE)
      * WHERE:
      * LU= PLOTTER L.U.
      * IGRID IS AN ARRAY OF X GRID LOCATIONS
      * NGRID= THE NUMBER OF THESE POINTS
      * NXSPACE= NUMBER OF POINTS BETWEEN GRID
      * LINES IN THE X-DIRECTION. IF =0, NO GRID LINES
      * TO PLOT. CALL
      * CALL PLOTIT(IDATA, LASTDATA, NPPOINTS, NCONNECT)
      * WHERE IDATA IS A DATA ARRAY
      * NCONNECT= 0 TO PLOT POINTS ONLY.
      * N2 TO CONNECT THE PRESENT POINT WITH
      * THE LAST. IF =1, 0, CONNECT FROM (0,0) TYPE).
      * NPPOINTS= NUMBER OF POINTS IN DATA ARRAY
      * LASTDATA IS AN ARRAY TO HOLD THE LAST
      * POINTS OF DIMENSION EQUAL TO NPPOINTS.
      * LASTDATA IS USED EVEN IF NO CONNECTION
      * IS DESIRED. AND MUST BE GIVEN.
      * ALL VALUES ARE 2-BYTE INTEGERS.
      * AND ARE ASSUMED TO LIE BETWEEN 0 &
      * MAXPTS=1339. THEY ARE LIMITED TO
      * THIS RANGE IF THEY ARE NOT AN ENTRY.
      *
      * ENTRY SETGRD, PLOTIT
      * EXTRN .0
      *
      * SETGRD STM 10, REG SAVE REGS
      * LH 14, (15) GET NUMB OF 2*(ARGS+1)
      * NH 15, X'FFFF' MASK IS TO F.W.
      * ST 15, R15 G SAVE
      * BR 14, 10 NOW CK ARGS
      *
      * ERR 0, 0 SEND ERR MESS
      * BR 14, 0 QUIT
      *
      * BKS 14, 0 SET UP GRID ARRAY
      * LH 14, 0
      *
      * P1 14, 1 LINESIDE=3
      * LH 14, 0(15)
      * ST 14, 0(15)
      * BR 14, 1
      *
      * P2 14, 1 GET ARGS
      * LH 14, 0(15) SET LU
      * ST 14, 0(15)
      * BR 14, 1
      *
      * P3 14, 1 GET NUMBER OF GRID LINES
      * LH 14, 0(15) * 2 FOR ACCESS
      * ST 14, 0(15) DECR PTR
      * BR 14, 1 QUIT WHEN =
      *
      * P4 14, 0 GET NEXT POINT
      * LH 14, 0(15) CK LIMITS
      * ST 14, 0 SET=0
      * BR 14, 1 CK TOO LARGE
      *
      * P5 14, 0 LIMIT UPPER
      * LH 14, 0(15) SET GRID POINT
      * ST 14, 0(15) SET NEXT
      * BR 14, 1 SET X SPACES
      *
      * P6 14, 0 FORCE AXIS AT BEGINNING
      * LH 14, 0(15)
      * ST 14, 0(15)
      * BR 14, 1
      *
      * P7 14, 0 EXIT
      * LH 14, 0(15)
      * ST 14, 0(15)
      * BR 14, 1
      *
      * * PLOTTING ENTRY POINT
      * PLOTIT STM 10, REG GET ARGS
      * LH 14, (15) FIX UP R15
      * NH 15, X'FFFF'
      * ST 15, R15
      * BR 14, 10
      *
      * CK NUMB ARGS
      * IF NON, ER, EXIT ON ERR MESS
      *
      * GET ARG LIST
      * CONNECT VALUE
      * NUMBER OF POINTS
      * * 2 FOR ENTRY
      * CK FOR X GRID LINE TIME
      *
      * RESET COUNT
      *
      * WRITE VERTICAL LINE
      * NOW MOVE TO LAST DATA
      * UNTIL DONE
      *
      * P16 14, 2
      * ST 14, 2
      * BR 14, 1
      * LH 14, 0(12, 14)
  
```

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Program RANDG

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PAGE 0001

```
$ASSM
RANDG PR0G GAUSSIAN RAND0M NUMBER GENERAT0R LDD 3/76
ERLST
$F0RT
```

```
FUNCTION RANDG(IY)
C IY IS AN INITIALIZING VALUE, 000, LT 9 DIGITS,
C INTEGER*4. NORMAL NUMBERS GENERATED BY SUMMING
C 12 UNIFORMS IN THE USUAL FASHION. RANDU ROUTINE
C IS USED (NOT CALLED).
```

```
C
X=0.
D0 1 I=1,12
IY=IY*65536
IF(IY.GT.0)G0 10 2
IY=IY+2147483647+1
X=X+FL0AT(IY)
2
1
CONTINUE
RANDG=X/2147483647. - 6.
RETURN
END
```

```
RANDG FUNC/SUB
RANDG FUNC VAR
.Q EXT FUNC
.P EXT FUNC
IY F0RM PAR
X REAL VAR
1 LABEL
1 INT4 VAR
1 LABEL
FL0AT EXT FUNC
```

0000 ERR0RS

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C.2